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Few names shine with such lustre in the annals of India as that of Malcolm. It is not a star but a constellation. From a remote dale in Scotland came the four brothers who, in different employments, won fortune and distinction on the fields of battle or diplomacy of British Hindostan; men who, starting in life without any of the advantages of high birth or influential connexions, achieved distinguished reputations and honourable positions by the sheer force of their energy and talents. About the middle of the last century George Malcolm, the son of a minister of the Scotch Church, obtained a lease of the little sheep farm of Burnfoot, in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, to which he added that of an adjoining farm; and, having married Margaret Pasley, of Craig, sister of Admiral Sir Thomas Pasley, he settled down to agricultural pursuits. In the course of time he had a large family, no less than ten sons and seven daughters. It was not an easy matter to support them upon the slender profits of a small farm, and George Malcolm consequently entered into speculations to increase his means. The result was failure, and the sale of the whole of his little property to meet his debts. To this apparently inauspicious opening may be directly ascribed the whole of the subsequent prosperity and advancement of the family.

In the adversity of George Malcolm, who appears to have been a man of the strictest integrity, there were not wanting friends to come forward with offers of service. One of Mr. Malcolm's brothers was a physician at Madras, another was a merchant in London, and both were able to help in providing for the family. Through their assistance, and by the aid of other friends, the eldest son, Robert, received an appointment as a writer in the East India Company's service, which yielded him in a few years an income of 4000*l.* a-year; James, the second son, afterwards Sir James, was placed in the Marines; and Pulteny, the third son, afterwards Sir Pulteny, obtained a midshipman's berth in a man-of-war. John, the fourth son, and the subject of the memoir before us, was taken to London, where he was put to school, by his uncle, Pasley, the merchant.

John, born on the 2nd of May, 1769, was not at all remarkable for the studiousness of his habits; but he was distinguished by intelligence, fearlessness, and activity. According to the domestic tradition, he was the scapegrace of the family, and was always ready for mischief. The earliest note recorded of his character is an observation of the old Eskdale schoolmaster, who used to say, whenever any wild pranks were committed, that 'Jock was at the bottom of them.' Jock never quite lost this character to the end of his life; but he lived to be at the bottom, not only of a great deal of enjoyable mirth, but of some of the gravest affairs that happened in his time. In London he seems to have in some degree retrieved his reputation for idleness, by displaying so much assiduity in his studies that the schoolmaster

to whom his uncle confided him deplored his early removals so much as to offer, if it were connected with pecuniary considerations, to educate him gratuitously. It was necessary, however, to put him out in the world, and a nomination to the military service of the East India Company having been procured for him, he was taken to Leadenhall-street; but, being only twelve years of age, nobody expected he would pass the ordeal. The incident is a key to the qualities and life of the man.

"Towards the end of 1781, John Malcolm was taken to the India House, and was, as his uncle anticipated, in a fair way to be rejected, when one of the Directors said to him, 'Why, my little man, what would you do, if you were to meet Hyder Ali?' 'Do, sir?' said the young aspirant, in reply, 'I would out with my sword and cut off his head.' 'You will do,' was the rejoinder; 'let him pass.'"

The first commission was dated October, 1781; but some delay occurring in the embarkation, he did not reach Madras, to which presidency he was destined, till April, 1783. By this time Hyder Ali was no more, peace was concluded with the French, and the war with Tippoo was drawing to a close. The few ensuing years of young Malcolm's life were consequently spent in military indolence; and it is not very surprising that, entering upon such a course when he was scarcely fourteen, he should have fallen into the errors of thousands in similar circumstances:—

"I am afraid," says his biographer, "that he was not a prodigy of youthful virtue. He was a fine, free-spirited, active, excitable boy, fonder of play of all kinds than of study—a good horseman, a crack shot, accomplished in all gymnastic exercises. In his regiment, and wherever he was known beyond his regiment, he went by the name of 'Boy Malcolm'—a name which he retained many years afterwards. There was something so open and joyous in his manner, so active and so frolicsome."

Surrounded by temptations, Malcolm got deeply into debt; but his good sense soon rescued him from the consequences of his imprudence, and, strictly resolving to retrench his expenses, he was out of debt again in five years. At nineteen he may be said to have commenced his active career, with an amount of practical capital in the way of experience which few men acquire so early.

At this period, 1788, we were again at war with Tippoo, in consequence of his attack upon our ally, the Rajah of Travancore. The Nizam took the field in conjunction with us, and Malcolm's regiment was amongst the British troops that co-operated with him. It was Jock's first campaign; and though little is said of his share of it, we gather that it awakened in him those powers of observation and reflection which were afterwards so successfully developed in high and responsible situations. In the camp of the Nizam he became acquainted with some members of the diplomatic corps representing British interests at Hyderabad, and his intercourse with them discovered to him the true bent of his genius:—

"The high position which they occupied; the important duties entrusted to them; the stirring life which they led, fired his young ambition. He began to ask himself whether he might not do likewise. A new world opened out before him. He burned to be a diplomatist."

But no man can be a diplomatist in India who is not familiar with the language of the native courts. Malcolm accordingly determined to study Persian; and he worked so effectually, that in a short time afterwards, when a vacancy occurred in one of the diplo-

matic circles of Southern India, he applied for the appointment. Fortunately for himself and for India he was too late. The situation had been given away a quarter of an hour before, and the officer to whom it was given had scarcely reached the scene of his duties, when he was murdered in open court.

During this period of study Malcolm did not confine himself to the acquisition of languages; he also occupied himself in forming opinions of the people, and closely examining the whole system of government. In the memoranda, a journal in which he noted down his remarks, are some extremely judicious observations upon the relations between the British and the natives; but the following passage, referring to the injurious influence of the commercial element upon the political government of the country, appears to us peculiarly interesting, remembering that it was written by a very young Indian officer nearly seventy years ago:—

"Economy in a Government is, no doubt, a most laudable quality; but it may easily be carried too far; and, by an imprudent practice of it in a rigid degree, it is possible, without any injustice, to ruin the country. The Court of Directors give credit to that Governor who realizes the best revenue; he gives the same credit to inferior boards; they to collectors, and so on; thus, a system of realizing, on the public account, as much as possible, is established; and if a person of a more liberal judgment points out the good policy of building granaries, of repairing tanks and roads, of restoring choultries, of walling villages—in short, of any measure that he thinks would tend to the comfort or safety of the inhabitants—that he thinks would alleviate, if not entirely prevent, the horrors they are, from their situation, likely to suffer from war or famine—he is treated as a speculator, and his counsel neglected. In short, they know that the expense attendant on all such schemes would be considerable, and that lessening the revenue, even for one year, is not the way to gain the approbation of their honourable employers."

In 1792, Malcolm's aspirations after diplomatic occupation were to some extent realized, by receiving from Lord Cornwallis the appointment of Persian interpreter to the troops serving with the Nizam. This was the turning-point of his life. "From that time," says Mr. Kaye, "to the close of his career, he was uninterruptedly employed on the staff." His health, however, unfortunately broke down at this auspicious juncture, and in 1793 he obtained leave, and embarked for Europe. But his active mind could not indulge in repose; and he had no sooner arrived in England than he entered eagerly into the discussion which was just then waging in pamphlets and journals concerning the grievances under which the Company's service was stated to be suffering. These grievances are succinctly and clearly set forth by Mr. Kaye:—

"The Company's army had for some time been in an extreme state of depression. It was ridden over at all points by the royal service. The Company's officers did all the drudgery work; the king's bore all the honours. For the former there was no higher rank than that of colonel. The battalions were commanded by captains. Promotion was intolerably languid. There were no retiring pensions. There was no furlough-pay even for sick officers."

Lord Cornwallis had drawn up a scheme for the re-organization of the Indian service, which attracted general attention; and Malcolm, deeply interested in the subject, communicated his views to many men in authority, and appealed to the public through the press. His first appearance as a writer in

the journals was a long letter published in the 'North Briton,' signed 'Mullagatwnay,' in which he laid before the English people the real condition of the service, and reasoned dispassionately, but forcibly, on its injustice.

Malcolm's visit to his native place, after an absence of upwards of ten years, was a jubilee, rendered still more joyous by the return at the same time, from foreign service, of Pulteny and James, the former of whom had just been promoted, by Lord Chatham, to a post-captaincy. Malcolm spent the Christmas at Burnfoot; and great was the delight of his sisters at this family re-union. "I never saw Pulteny look so well," writes one; "he is very handsome, and has the most open, manly countenance I ever saw." "Our open-hearted, generous James," writes another; and John—"this most excellent brother, of whom I think more highly than I can express. His head, heart, disposition, and manners are truly excellent—united in his attractive person, they form a character that does honour to the human race." "Good reason indeed," says Mr. Kaye, "had those young Eskdale lasses to be proud of three such brothers as James, Pulteny, and John Malcolm."

The defects of his early education were ever present to Malcolm, and he was always labouring, by taking advantage of every opportunity within his reach, to compensate for them. "I lament much," he wrote on one occasion from India, "the want of a branch of education which never ought to be neglected in the forming an officer—a complete knowledge of mathematics and drawing." During this visit to his native country he gave up all his spare time to study, and is said to have attended some of the college classes in Edinburgh. He had a remarkable memory, which greatly aided his efforts to acquire knowledge rapidly. He could repeat the substance of a lecture, or a sermon, very often the very words, with extraordinary accuracy. There was not much time, however, for this kind of cultivation, as in 1795 he returned to India in the capacity of Secretary to Sir Alured Clarke. On their way they touched at the Cape, where they stayed long enough to render effectual assistance in turning the fortune of the war. In 1797, General Clarke, upon the resignation of Sir R. Abercromby, was appointed Commander-in-chief of Bengal, and was succeeded at Madras by General, afterwards Lord, Harris, who appointed Malcolm to the same post he had held under his predecessor. The parting with General Clarke, who had been extremely kind to him, was painful; but Malcolm's genial nature soon discovered sources of enjoyment in the new circle in which he was placed. The trait, slight as it is, throws a strong side-light on his character. "The family I am now in," he wrote to one of his sisters, "is an uncommon pleasant one. The General appears everything that is honest and worthy; Madame, an amiable good woman; and Mademoiselle, sensible, pleasing, and unaffected. This is a sketch on a very short acquaintance. I promise that you shall become acquainted with them as fast as I do." Few men adapted themselves more happily to circumstances, or were better able to extract sunshine from incidents apparently unpropitious.

A great change in his position was now close at hand. Lord Wellesley landed at Madras, in April, 1798, on his way to the seat of the supreme Government; and

Malcolm availed himself of the opportunity to submit to the new Governor-General, through his brother, Henry Wellesley, afterwards Lord Cowley, the papers he had drawn up on the native states, at the same time soliciting diplomatic employment when an opening offered. In a very few months his request was granted, and he was sent as Assistant-Resident to Hyderabad. That he owed this promotion entirely to his own merits, is abundantly attested by the terms in which the appointment was communicated to him by Lord Wellesley. "In conferring this appointment upon you," wrote the Governor-General, "I have been governed by no other motive than my knowledge of the zeal, activity, and diligence with which you have pursued the study of the native languages, and the political system of India."

It was a period of unusual interest and excitement. The French had obtained considerable influence in the Deccan, which it was the imperative policy of the British to break up. The Nizam had undertaken to disband the French force; but when the English arrived for the purpose of seeing the engagement carried into effect, the usual oriental system of evasions and excuses was set in motion to postpone and ultimately to escape from its fulfilment. The energy and resolution of the English, however, defeated these schemes, although not until a mutiny had broken out in the French regiments, which Malcolm assisted efficiently in quelling. He had afterwards the glory of carrying the standard of the annihilated French corps to Government House, Bengal, where, as under the roof of General Harris, he soon became a special favourite. Lord Wellesley discerned his kindred qualities at once:—

"His local knowledge and experience were serviceable to the state. His cheerfulness seemed to exhilarate, and his energy to invigorate, all with whom he came in contact. In the full flush of early manhood, with a noble presence, and a fine open countenance, full of animation and intelligence; quick in his movements, vivacious in discourse, glowing with the fire of enterprise, eager for action, he was just the man to encourage the faint, to stimulate the apathetic, to breathe confidence into all. He was just the man, too, whom Lord Wellesley wanted. Their principles were identical; their views accorded wonderfully; they had abundant faith in each other."

Mr. Kaye justly observes, that this accord between Malcolm and the Governor-General was not the result of any attempt on the part of the former to accommodate himself to the views of the latter. Malcolm had formed his opinions long before Lord Wellesley's arrival, and Lord Wellesley was his *beau idéal* of an Indian statesman.

We next find Malcolm engaged in the expedition against Tippoo Sultan, under Lord Harris. The post to which he was appointed was one of great toil and responsibility. He was to accompany the Nizam's auxiliary force on their way to the Mysore territory, keeping a strict watch over their organization, discipline, and temper, controlling their excesses, hastening their progress, communicating with the chiefs through whose country they passed, obtaining supplies, and maintaining a constant correspondence with the Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief. It was while he was in the discharge of these arduous and critical duties that he first came into contact with Arthur Wellesley, who had just been appointed to the chief command of the Nizam's force. The intercourse which took place between them throughout that

momentous campaign taught them to understand and appreciate each other; and, adds Mr. Kaye, "laid the foundation of a friendship which lasted throughout their lives."

The result is matter of history. On the 4th May, 1799, Seringapatam fell, Tippoo Sultan was slain, and, to use Malcolm's words in a letter to Lord Hobart, the labours of the troops were "crowned with the completest victory that ever graced the British annals in India." Malcolm's conduct was marked out for special approbation by Lord Harris, who, communicating with the Governor-General, dwelt in considerable detail upon his peculiar talent, his activity, and the services he had rendered. If the close of the war brought new honours to Malcolm, it also entailed new labours upon him. He was immediately appointed first secretary to the Commission which was nominated to settle finally the Mysore Government; and the Commission had no sooner terminated its work, than Lord Wellesley despatched him as ambassador to the court of Persia, the first accredited envoy that had been sent by the British Government to that country since the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Malcolm had now reached the consummation of his first passion, happily before it had yet given place to that higher ambition which in later years occupied his dreams, only to terminate in disappointment. Hitherto, the summit of his desires was to be employed actively in the diplomatic service, and he was now not merely actively employed in the service, but entrusted with the sole conduct of a mission of the utmost political importance, for the guidance of which there really existed no precedent. The objects of the mission were various and intricate, and might have alarmed a less courageous plenipotentiary; but Malcolm entered upon his task with firmness and caution, and manifested in the management of the singular elements he had to deal with, that admirable combination of discretion and boldness which few men have possessed in an equal degree. Having on his way succeeded in effecting a friendly alliance with the Inaum of Muscat, who was supposed to be favourable to the French, he proceeded, we may presume, hopefully on his journey into Persia. Most of the details connected with this memorable embassy are already known to the public through other channels; but some of the points touched upon in the memoir may be indicated with interest. It was everywhere a great point with the ambassador to preserve the nicest punctilio on all points of ceremony and etiquette, knowing how much importance was attached to such matters in Persia. Accordingly, when they reached Schiraz, they formed a cavalcade, and entered the city in regular procession:—

"As they neared the walls, a deputation of the chief Omrahs, or noblemen of the court, came out to meet them with a *cortège* of a thousand horsemen. When they approached the British envoy, they dismounted; and Malcolm immediately did the same. After an interchange of compliments, both parties remounted their horses and proceeded together to the mission tents, where they sat down, and were regaled, after the custom of the country, with pipes and coffee."

This reception assured Malcolm that it was the intention of the Persian Government to render all honour to the power of which he was the representative. The only difficulties that threatened to disturb so friendly a disposition were those which arose from the adjustment of ceremonies. Malcolm knew



the value of insisting upon certain recognitions of the dignity of his position, and it was undoubtedly not from any personal considerations that he required, when an interview was about to take place between him and the Prince Regent, that the Prince "should incline his head and shoulders," on giving the ambassador the signal to be seated, and that the gentlemen of the English suite should sit during the interview. These points, trivial and even ridiculous in themselves, considered as subjects of grave discussion, were no sooner conceded, than another dispute arose regarding the precise point at which the ceremonial cup of coffee was to be presented to the ambassador! This also was got over at last, and the prospect of a peaceful interview appeared tolerably clear:—

"Everything now seemed on the point of accomplishment without any loss of dignity on the part of the representative of Great Britain. But the trickery of the Persian ministers was too much for him after all. Malcolm had saluted the Prince, and was about to proceed to the seat which had been agreed upon in the preliminary arrangements for the interview, when the master of the ceremonies pointed to a lower one, as that on which the Envoy was to seat himself, and planted his own person resolutely in the way of the Englishman's further advance."

Malcolm's first indignant impulse was to retire from the presence chamber; but he checked his feelings, seated himself for a few moments, and then took his leave. The next day he demanded an apology, which, after much equivocation, he finally obtained. The great Looking-Glass Question that arose after this affords a still more curious illustration of the diplomacies by the way, but we must hasten on to the capital, where we find the ambassador safe at the end of his perils, in the presence of the King:—

"Conducted by the chamberlains, or masters of the ceremonies, Malcolm advanced, wearing the uniform of an English officer. The audience-chamber was at the further end of a great square, in various parts of which the officers of the Court were marshalled according to their respective ranks. It was a lofty chamber, profusely ornamented, in one corner of which the king, gorgeously attired, and one blaze of jewellery, was seated upon his cushioned throne. As Malcolm advanced, attended by the Masters of the Ceremonies—one of the officers of the Court bearing the Governor-General's letter on a golden salver—he uncovered his head whenever they made obeisance. As he neared the throne, a herald proclaimed that Captain John Malcolm was come from the Governor-General of India to see his Majesty of Persia. 'He is welcome,' replied the King. Then Malcolm walked up to the door of the audience-chamber, made a low bow, advanced to the centre of the room, and there took the seat provided for him. The gentlemen of his suite sat at a distance below him. The Prime Minister received the Governor-General's letter, and presented it to the King, who ordered it to be opened; and one of the Secretaries of State then 'broke the seal and read it with a very loud voice, in a clear and distinct manner.'

"Having repeated his expressions of welcome, the King inquired after his Majesty of England; hoped that King George was in good health; asked how many wives he had, and put some perplexing questions respecting the manners of our Court. Then, having inquired after the treatment which the Ambassador had received on his journey, and how he liked the climate of the country, his Majesty spoke of the friendship which had always existed between Persia and Great Britain, and of the pleasurable feelings with which he contemplated its establishment on a firm basis. But beyond these expressions of good feeling nothing passed at the interview relating to business of state."

Malcolm did his best to effect the objects of his mission; but although he even resorted to bribery to remove impediments that were thrown in his way, the result did not come to much. He entered into two treaties—one commercial and the other political—but it is by no means certain that they were ever ratified. The Persian king agreed to send an ambassador to India to conclude the business; but the ambassador was unfortunately killed on his journey, and from that point our relations with Persia are buried in total obscurity. Mr. Kaye, with the whole of Sir John Malcolm's papers before him, can tell us no more than that "whatever state our relations were in when Malcolm quitted Persia, they remained for some years afterwards, until, indeed, a new treaty was concluded. Neither statesmen nor public writers, at the time or since, have had any very clear perception of the state in which our relations actually were after the first mission to Persia." This is strange enough, and shows how irresponsibly such matters were conducted in India little further back than half-a-century ago. The "new treaty" alluded to by Mr. Kaye ought to have some reference to former treaties, if any such really existed; but we take it for granted that any research in that direction would be useless.

If no tangible political consequences flowed from this mission, it was nevertheless useful in the favourable impression it left on the Persian mind of the power of England, and in thus far reducing the *prestige* of the French. But this impression cost a great deal of money; not more, perhaps, than it was worth, but still a great deal. The presents were on a scale of magnificence that transcended even the splendours of the orient; and the expenses and charges of the suite appear to have kept pace with the sumptuousness of the gifts. "My brother," writes Henry Wellesley to Malcolm, as the latter was returning from Teheran, "hearing I was writing to you, has this moment desired me to summon you to the Presence. This is really no joke. Pray come as soon as you can. My brother has also desired me to say that no time should be lost in retrenching the expenses of the embassy."

Malcolm hastened to obey the summons; and upon reaching Calcutta, had the satisfaction of finding his services recognised and honourably rewarded by the appointment of secretary to Lord Wellesley, the office which up to that moment had been held by his lordship's own brother. At this point of the memoir—the value and interest of which, as an Indian biography, can scarcely be overrated—we must for the present break off.

*Outlines of Theoretical Logic; founded on the New Analytic of Sir William Hamilton. Designed for a Text-Book for Schools and Colleges.* By C. Mansfield Ingleby, M.A. Cambridge: Macmillan and Co.

WHATEVER may be said of the deficiencies of English thinkers in the higher regions of Pure Reason, Ontology, Transcendental Philosophy, and the like supra-sensual departments of study, it is certain that, when we come to the special, definite, and tangible work of the ordinary logician, we can show an array of investigators who, for closeness, subtlety, and ingenuity, are second to none of their brethren either in France or Germany. In short, there is an English school of logicians as truly as there is an English

school of Commercial or Political Economists, —and a very creditable school it is, though not old. That it was chiefly developed by the writings of Archbishop Whately is generally admitted. Yet the Archbishop is by no means the expositor of its chief characteristics. The Archbishop stirred up a half-extinguished flame, broke a hard and ungrateful soil, cleared the stagnant atmosphere of prejudices—did, in short, what would justify a great number of similar metaphors, applicable to literary pioneers and scientific resuscitators in general; for he was an admirable expositor, a forward advocate, an authoritative patron. He was just the man who never leaves a study as he finds it, yet never effects half the innovations in it himself. How should he? The extent to which he advertised (so to say) the subject made young men who had never heard of it before cultivate it with zeal; and these were numerous. It made, too, those who had laboured at independent investigations willing to go further in them, and it emboldened them to publish their results with a reasonable hope of being read. When writers do this criticism becomes active, and systems run the gauntlet of many minds. Monopolies of Thought are broken up. Men who never expected more than some solitary sympathizer, wake with surprise and find them famous —centres of admiring audiences or reading publics, partisans, antagonists, and the like.

And so there grows a school. We have called it *English*; but the designation is incorrect; it should have been *British*, for the Scottish way of thinking is one thing, the South-country way of thinking another. What Whately did was done well enough for Oxford, but not well enough for the more northern latitudes and clearer atmospheres of Edinburgh and Glasgow; the consequence of this being, that, when his work appeared as a corrective of the logic of South Britain, a correction of the corrective appeared in the 'Edinburgh Review' of 1833. This was from the pen of Sir William Hamilton; and those who study his views will do well to have recourse to it. By so doing, they may see how far two teachers of the same subject may differ.

Suppose the doctrines of this article to have grown into a system, and the system to have come to an abridgment, and the character of the work before us is explained. It is Scotch in its genus; Hamiltonian in its species. We wish it were less so; for we hold that, with all his acumen and erudition, Sir William is far fitter to be the historian of his science than its architect.

It is expository—the system it exhibits being assumed to want nothing but exposition; its accuracy being taken for granted, as well as its superiority. Nevertheless, we venture to think that it is criticism, rather than promulgation, that it requires. Sir William, though a high-mettled racer, was by no means an Eclipse—he first, the rest nowhere. It is possible, indeed, that he was more of a controversialist than a philosopher. We state this, however, subject to correction, knowing him only from what he has written. As an oral teacher he seems to have been eminently influential; in which case he may have been as much greater than the Sir William Hamilton of the press, as Socrates of the Athenian market-place was greater than Socrates in his study—pen in hand.

His system, in one respect, agrees with Aristotle's. You may (or you may not) pick



it piecemeal, and by the processes of expansion and combination, out of his works at large. You will not, however, get it *totidem verbis* in any special treatise. The interpreter, then, that stands between Sir William Hamilton and the public, stands in a useful and honourable position:—

"The discoveries of Sir William Hamilton, upon which these outlines are mainly founded, do not date back further than 1840, in which year they were first promulgated. Of the treatises which have been published since that date, only two profess to embody those discoveries, and those two are not fitted to form the text-book of a lecture-room."

For 1840 Sir William himself says 1833—viz., in the article of the 'Edinburgh Review' just noticed. The main discovery (we may tell the otherwise uninformed reader) is a "thorough-going Quantification of the Predicate in Affirmative Propositions." We find no such term in the 'Review.' Neither do we find anything that can be called "thorough-going" under any other name. All that we find is the following approximation to it, in the double power given to the word *is*:—

Induction.	Deduction.
$x, y, z$ are A,	$B$ is A,
$x, y, z$ are (whole) B,	$x, y, z$ are (under) B,
Therefore, B is A,	Therefore, $x, y, z$ are A,
or,	or,
A contains $x, y, z$ ,	A contains B,
$x, y, z$ constitute B,	B contains $x, y, z$ ,
Therefore, A contains B.	Therefore, A contains $x, y, z$ .

Whatever appears more definitely and directly than this, appears in a note attached to the republication of the article in 1852. It was promulgated, however, in the lecture-room as early as 1840. Whoever is destined to be Sir William's biographer will have to look closely at dates.

The best exposition of Sir W. Hamilton's discoveries is to be found in some of the criticisms to which they have been subjected. Of these, however, nothing is said; for it is a blemish in the work before us that the two great elements of what the world consents to call a 'discovery'—its newness and its truthness—are assumed. In the following matter Sir William certainly gets a larger share than is his due in an important improvement of the Aristotelian syllogism. Common sense tells us that, if out of one hundred men more than half have coats, and more than half waistcoats, some must have both coats and waistcoats. The Aristotelian syllogism, however, excludes such an inference as this; doing so because it allows no measures of quantity except *all* and *some*. But with nothing but *all* and *some* we cannot get our syllogism.

All men have coats,  
All men have waistcoats,  
therefore,

Some men have both coats and waistcoats.

This is evident; but it does not meet the facts of the case, wherein the number of men with coats and the number of men with waistcoats is less than all. Neither does—

Some men have coats,  
Some men have waistcoats,  
therefore,

Some men have both coats and waistcoats, inasmuch as the whole number of men in the two predicaments may be but four or six. What, then, if the individuals with the one garment be the first and second of the hundred, whilst those of the other be the ninety-ninth and hundredth? Write, however,

More than half the men have coats,  
More than half the men had waistcoats,  
and the inference, that

Some had both coats and waistcoats,  
follows as matter of course.

"This is called the principle of the *ultra-total* quantification of the middle term. For example—

Half the brigade were slain,  
A majority of the brigade were brave,  
Some brave men were slain.

First schematized by Lambert; named by Sir W. Hamilton."

Lambert and Sir W. Hamilton are the only names mentioned in connexion with this piece of ultra-totalism. In the controversy, however, between Sir W. Hamilton and an investigator whose name will soon appear, the former says that the doctrine illustrated by the previous examples was, "if not first found, most fully and scientifically developed" by Lambert; in which case it was the puny though legitimate offspring of an illustrious parent. The latter finds nothing in Lambert in the way of forms of inference "which are not Aristotelian."

If Lambert's share in the matter require some close first-hand investigation, Sir William Hamilton calls for criticism. Sir William says that he himself generalized it independently of any predecessor. The critic asks, Where, when, and how? He adds that he named it, calling it *ultra-total*. But has he not mistaken the application of this term—a term which has scarcely been received except by his own immediate followers—for the act of standing as a legitimate and acknowledged godfather? If so, the name is no name at all, but a private mark, a mere *obiter dictum*, a nickname given by somebody else to somebody else's system. And has he not also mistaken the application of this name, as he calls it, for the generalization that he claims? It is quite certain that all that he has had to do with has been thus much—When a controversy arose as to how far the system in question was known to Sir William before it was known to a certain rival logician, the former, after the scheme had been developed by his opponent, stated that he had long known all about it, though without putting any high value on the knowledge. In saying this he calls it the *ultra-total quantification*—naming it then, and claiming to generalize it for the first time—in print at least. If transparent after-thoughts of this kind are to give prominence and importance to the thinkers of them, farewell to the doctrine of *sum cuique*. Until, however, it can be shown that the name *ultra-total* is anything better than an after-thought of the kind in question, the terminology of the earlier and more definite investigator must prevail. Except as against Lambert (whose claims we take neither from Sir William Hamilton nor Mr. Ingleby) Professor De Morgan must stand as the expositor of what he calls the Numerically Definite system—for that is what it was first denominated.

And here we must remark that the strange omission of De Morgan's name gives the work an appearance of advocacy and partisanship from which it, very probably, is free. The critic, however, only judges from what he sees or fails to see; and seeing no notice of the investigator who has done most in the matter, takes an unfavourable, though possibly an erroneous, view of some of the expositor's qualifications.

If he have read Lambert and not have read

De Morgan, he is, perhaps, the only man in Great Britain who has done so. Most men only know Lambert from what Mill, Sir William Hamilton, and De Morgan himself have told them. The latter says that he has not found his system in Lambert, and did not see his work (which is very scarce, and not in the British Museum) until after his own paper was written.

Connected with what its author called the Quantification of the Predicate, which he expressly separates from Ultra-totalism, which he still more expressly claims as his own, is the Logic of Induction. Yet it is doubtful whether he has been one whit more successful in his attempts at bringing induction within the pale of the syllogistic or Aristotelian logic than others both before and after him; attempts which really are like the efforts to square the circle, or discover the perpetual motion. The laws of the natural philosopher, as parts of a science, like logic, are absolutely impossible; inasmuch as, instead of being formal, dependent on relations, and, as such, necessary, they are material, dependent upon qualities, and, as such, empirical and contingent. In Mill, the work done by the *dictum de omni et nullo* in the ordinary syllogism, is done in the field of inductive science by the law of causation. In De Morgan the doctrine of probabilities takes great importance and prominence; for it is by this that we determine what is causation and what is chance. Causation is expressly recognised by Mr. Ingleby. Sir William Hamilton's system gives us induction without it. His syllogisms (already quoted in the present notice) profess to be inversions of one another. Are they so? Has not the inductive formulae two copulas (*contain* and *constitute*) whereas the deductive has but one. The deductive, to be sure, may also have two; but the inductive has them of necessity.

Laxities of this sort are just what logic should guard against. If it be not critical in this way it is nought. Yet so logicians allow themselves to write. The real question which induction determines is whether  $x, y, z$ , do or do not constitute *B*. That they do so is exactly the assumption which requires proof—proof which no merely formal science (except so far as the relations of cause and effect are formal) will give. This, however, is a matter which we may consider in a future notice.

*Lives of the Queens of Scotland and English Princesses connected with the Royal Succession of Great Britain.* By Agnes Strickland. Vol. VI. Blackwood and Sons.

It would be pleasant to resign ourselves to romance, and, free from critical watchfulness, to receive with implicit faith Miss Strickland's story of Mary Stuart. History presents so few characters to be regarded with entire complacency, that we would fain cherish the memory of one who is described as gifted with every grace and every virtue, as wise as she was beautiful, a paragon of excellence, a perfect woman, a model queen. But, alas! there are records which destroy this dramatic dream, and we have already had to show how Miss Strickland, in her enthusiasm as a biographer, has departed from faithfulness as an historian. The duty is somewhat of an ungracious one. When Mr. Thackeray was lately lecturing at Edinburgh, an incidental remark about Queen Mary elicited sounds from a portion of his audience which warned

him that he was on delicate ground. The glowing poetry of Burns, the brilliant fiction of Scott, and the chivalrous advocacy of Tytler, have helped to mould the popular sentiment in Scotland about Queen Mary. But with far stronger influence than any authors could exert, her own youth, beauty, and misfortune have pleaded in her favour. There is a generous disposition to forget her faults, and to dwell on those points of her history which compel admiring sympathy or elicit patriotic feeling. The political and religious questions which once embittered controversy on the subject having long since passed away, there seems no harm in giving free play to fancy even though at the expense of sober truth. The same thing is done with regard to much more recent events in Scottish history. The sternest Presbyterian Whig of our day listens with delight to the once detested Jacobite ballads, and what Scotchman reads without patriotic sorrow of the rout of Cul-loden? It is only when we reflect on the principles involved in that contest that historical judgment dispels sentimental dreams. And in like manner with regard to the times of Queen Mary, while touched by her personal misfortunes and interested by her romantic adventures, we have to remember that her government was the hindrance to national progress, and that had it not been for the firmness of the fearless reformer, John Knox, and the wisdom of "the good Regent" Moray, Scotland might have remained a Popish and debased instead of a Protestant and free country.

To the question of Mary's personal guilt in various matters with which she has been charged, we have no wish to revert, having fully examined Miss Strickland's arguments on this subject in noticing a previous volume of the biography. With the defence against the most serious of these charges, her being accessory to the murder of Darnley, we have expressed ourselves satisfied. But Miss Strickland injures her own case by her indiscriminate advocacy of the Queen in all her proceedings. A truer service to her memory would have been done by admitting faults which even her enemies regarded more with pity than blame, knowing her natural disposition, her bad training in the French court of the Guises, and the trying circumstances in which she was placed in the early years of her Scottish reign. And on the principle that a saintly penitent is a far higher style of Christian character than an unerring formalist, there is no reason for denying the errors of Mary's youth in admitting the veneration due to her for the devoutness of her later life. But it is unnecessary to argue this point, as every reader will perceive that Miss Strickland's narrative is throughout a panegyric, and that, like a skilful pleader, she relates events and represents characters always with the object of exalting her royal heroine. Had this spirit of partiality affected the personal biography of the Queen alone, it might have been less worthy of censure, but historical truth forbids acquiescence in statements which, for the sake of acquitting Mary Stuart, seek to bring odium on the leaders of the Reformation in Scotland. The Regent Moray, whom almost all writers, except violent Papists, have hitherto spoken of with respect and admiration, seems to be an especial object of Miss Strickland's aversion. To what length her unreflecting animosity against an opponent of Mary carries her, appears in the following account of the scheme

to assassinate Moray on his return from visiting Queen Elizabeth at Hampton Court:—

"He and his company continued to linger in the purlieus of Hampton Court, not daring to commence their homeward journey even with the armed escort furnished by their royal patroness; for such was the odium they had excited by their conduct to their Sovereign, that they were marked for popular vengeance by her enthusiastic partisans in the northern counties, through which their route to Scotland lay. The Earls of Northumberland and Westmoreland, in particular, who had been, as already noticed, especially summoned to give their attendance at the Conference, where the contents of the silver casket exhibited by Moray were discussed, had been so ineffably disgusted, both with the treason and the traitor, that they had determined to cut him and his company off, with as little regard to the forms of law as had been shown by them in their cold-blooded bond for the slaughter of David Riccio. Northallerton was the place where it was intended they should be intercepted and slain. Moray received intelligence not only of this design, but that a series of ambushes would be laid in his way, in every track by which it was possible for him to reach the Scottish frontier; and even if by scarcely less than miracle he should escape these, perils still more imminent awaited him across the Border, for all Liddesdale, Dumfriesshire, and beyond the English boundary in Berwickshire, were burning to avenge their Sovereign's wrongs, and ready to receive him on the points of their spears. Thus not less than three hundred miles, which, under existing circumstances, he knew would be 'dead-man's land' to him and his company, lay between them and Edinburgh. Moray, however, glided out of all difficulties and dangers with his usual serpentine adroitness."

This projected crime Miss Strickland speaks of, not only without a word of reprobation, but with evident disappointment that it was not carried into effect. Need more be said of the spirit in which the history is written? But we leave the ground of controversy, to turn to the more agreeable task of noticing the narrative of facts relating to Mary's personal adventures. The last volume left the Queen a captive in the Castle of Lochleven. The present opens with an account of her mode of life there, and of her memorable escape, of which Miss Strickland gives a most animated narrative:—

"May 2, 1568, was a Sunday, and, like most Scottish Sabbaths, passed quietly away from dawn to sunset in the little island of Lochleven; but loyal hearts were throbbing with eager excitement under steel corslets beyond the circuit of the lake, and anxious eyes of unseen watchers, as the sun declined, were peering from behind the sheltering crags that commanded a prospect of the broad expanse of waters and its castled islet; for John Beton had passed the token, received by George Douglas from little Willie, to Lord Seton, signifying that the Queen's enfranchisement would be entered that evening. Fifty horsemen were ambushed by Seton in the bosom of a mountain valley, within a mile of the lake's shore; forty more were hidden behind the hill a little in the rear; while ten, in the dress of wayfarers, entered the village of Kinross, where their fleet horses, ready bridled and saddled, were concealed. One of the brave associates advanced singly to the margin of the lake, where, couching himself down at full length, with his eyes intently fixed on the Castle, he watched for the appearance of the boat, and the concerted signal of the Queen's escape.

"At half-past seven, the guards, who kept watch and ward at the gates night and day, were accustomed to quit their post for half an hour to sup with the family in the great hall, the gates being carefully locked and the keys placed beside the castellan, Sir William Douglas, Laird of Lochleven, on the table where he and his mother sat in state on the dais. Willie Douglas, who was waiting on them, while changing the laird's plate,

contrived to drop his napkin over the keys, which were five in number, linked together with an iron chain, adroitly enveloping them within the folds of the cloth to prevent them from jingling as he carried them off. With these he hastened to the apartments of the Queen, to which they gave him access. Mary having received notice of the projected enterprise by certain tokens, before agreed on, sent to her from George Douglas by Marie Courcelles, was ready to start off the moment Willie presented himself before her with the keys. She had in the mean time changed clothes with the oldest and tallest of her two maids of honour, Mary Seton, who is generally supposed to have fled with her, but really incurred the far greater danger of remaining behind to personate her royal mistress, and bear the first brunt of the anger of the Lady of Lochleven and her family, when it should be found that her Majesty was gone. Queen Mary took with her the youngest companion of her captivity, a little girl of ten years old, of whom she appeared very fond, tenderly leading her by the hand. Willie, having carefully locked the gates behind him to prevent immediate pursuit, hurried the Queen and her small companion into a little skiff that lay there, into which they got. The royal fugitive, with the impetuous energy natural to her, seizing one of the oars, bore her part bravely, and it should seem by the result skilfully, in assisting the fragile stripling, who was risking his life for her deliverance, in rowing to the shore. Jane Kennedy, her other damsel who was to have accompanied her, not being quick enough to reach the Castle gates till they were locked by the retreating party, leaped from the Queen's chamber window into the loch, and, striking out, swam stoutly after the boat till she overtook it, and was received in her dripping garments within that little ark—a feat which the golden-haired Scottish naiads, who astonish Southron tourists by their gambols in the Bay of Rothsay, and even as near Edinburgh as Portobello, will not deem incredible.

"Midway between the island and the shore, Queen Mary rose and gave the preconcerted signal that she was in the boat, by waving her veil, which was white, with a red and gold border and red tassels. 'When the royal veil was seen to flutter forth, the recumbent watcher on the shore sprang to his feet, and, turning about, displayed a corresponding signal to his companions in the village, the leader of whom,' pursues our authority, 'was that very John Beton who has now come to acquaint their Majesties, the King of France and the Queen-mother, with the circumstance, and who is the brother of the Archbishop of Glasgow, Scottish Ambassador resident here.'

"The horsemen in the village instantly communicated the sign to those on the hill-side, who forthwith galloped down to the shore of the lake where the Queen and the young page were rowing their boat, and at length, by the grace of God, got safe to land.' When about a furlong from the shore, Willie Douglas threw the bunch of keys into the loch, where, during a year of drought, which dried several acres of the water, they were found by a fisher boy within the present century."

These interesting relics, discovered in 1821, now in the possession of the Earl of Morton, we had the pleasure of seeing this summer in the Museum of Historical Antiquities, during the visit of the Archaeological Institute at Edinburgh. Among other memorials of the time there was also then exhibited a screen covered with tapestry, worked by the Queen and her attendants to beguile the tedious hours of imprisonment. An engraving of this remarkable relic is given with the following description:—

"The design is most elaborate, being a succession of pictorial groups of ladies and gentlemen dressed in the costume of the period, and richly decorated with rings, brooches, and chains. The jewels are worked in glazed flax thread, in satin stitch, and the pearls indicated by white dots. The ladies, who are greatly in the majority, are attired



in fardingales and ruffs, and have fans in their hands. Each breadth contains three or four distinct tableaux, with crowded backgrounds, where castles, gardens, bowers, terraces, rivers, mountains, and skies are interspersed with dogs, birds, butterflies, and reptiles, with about the same regard to the rules of perspective and relative proportions as the landscapes and figures on a china bowl. The drawing of the figures is, however, good, the action animated, and the shading artistical, although the colours are faded by time. Some of the animals, especially the dogs, are wonderfully well executed; but the butterflies are nearly as large as the birds, and a swan occasionally rejoices in a peacock's tail and gay plumage. Allegorical allusions to certain individuals in the Courts of Scotland and England, with significant strokes of satire, unintelligible now to the uninitiated, were probably intended by these quaint conceits, in accordance with the metaphorical taste of the age in which Spenser wrote the 'Faerie Queen.' Sir Walter Scott, after examining the screen, confessed himself fairly puzzled, and unable to make out the story, and fancied it must be from some old ballad, or French or Italian romance. But the subject seems to be an allegorical illustration of the ill-fated loves of Mary herself and Darnley, the opposition to their union by Queen Elizabeth, her determined hostility to both, and his tragical death.

'Fair Philomela, she but lost her tongue,  
And on a tedious sampler sewed her mind.'

"Mary Stuart, isolated within the gloomy walls of a wave-encircled prison, and cut off from communication with her friends, appears in like manner, with skilful needle, to have depicted the story of her wrongs, and the relentless malice of her powerful foe. It is to be observed, however, that the tapestry is in a decidedly fragmentary state, without either beginning or end, and that the first and last figures have been sewn on. Intermediate tableaux, serving to explain the rest more clearly, have possibly been destroyed by accidental causes, or omitted in covering the screen—a use to which it certainly was not applied while Queen Mary was at Lochleven, as she left it unfinished at the time of her escape, of which the work bears evidence, the canvass being in many places bare, showing the pattern traced in outline ready to receive the stitches."

The history of Queen Mary after her escape from Lochleven Castle, the rallying of her party, the defeat at Langside, the flight into England, and her successive imprisonments at Carlisle, Bolton, Tutbury, and Wingfield, Miss Strickland relates in copious narrative, and though no new facts of importance are presented, she has gathered some illustrative details which have escaped the notice of previous biographers.

Having made a pilgrimage to the most memorable scenes of the history, and having followed the route of the Queen in her flight after the battle of Langside, Miss Strickland found in many places traditions and memorials that must amply have rewarded her enthusiasm. Among relics of more questionable authenticity, she beheld some of the thousand and one hawthorn trees which in Scotland bear the name of "the Queen's thorns," and near Govan, it seems, there is a "King's thorn," which preserves the memory of an incident new to history:—

"On a height called Hagbush-hill, in the parish of Govan, tradition points to the remains of a stately thorn, now in the last stage of decay, by the name of the King's Thorn, beneath which, it is asserted, under the guard of a strong body of reserved horsemen, commanded by the Earl of Mar, and overshadowed by the royal banner, stood the cradle of Mary's infant boy, whom they ventured not to leave at Stirling for fear of a surprise in the absence of the garrison. There is no documentary confirmation of this, but the circumstance is implicitly believed by every one in that neigh-

bourhood, from the laird to the shepherd boy. Oral tradition has indeed connected every feature of that historic ground with the events of the day. Half-way up the green hill behind Castlemilk is the venerable hawthorn called 'The Queen's Thorn,' beneath the spreading boughs of which, then white with budding blossoms, the anxious Sovereign is affirmed to have stood with her faithful ladies and a little knot of devoted friends, watching the fortunes of the fight, one of her equerries holding her horse bridled and saddled, ready for her to mount in the event of the day going against her. \* \* \* Tradition also points out another Queen's Thorn on the hill, behind the ruined keep of Cathcart Castle, as the precise spot whence Mary witnessed the ruin of her cause at Langside, and there is no reason to doubt the possibility of her having retreated from Castlemilk to Cathcart when she found the fortunes of the day going against her."

The treatment of the unfortunate Mary by Queen Elizabeth naturally elicits the biographer's vehement indignation, and in this part of the story she will carry with her the sympathy of most readers. Yet it is not quite so certain as is here represented, that Elizabeth was solely actuated by personal spite against "a hated rival," and that from the first she only "sought her disgrace and humiliation." Motives of state policy entered a little into the councils of the English Queen and her advisers, as they did into those of the Scottish confederate nobles, all of whom are represented as taking delight in tormenting and persecuting the lovely Queen for no reason and on no provocation. How far this is in accordance with fact, let a single statement in the present volume testify. Miss Strickland tells us that at Bolton Castle—

"Mary Stuart enjoyed the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the tenets and practice of that pure and apostolic branch of the reformed faith, which had taken root in the land of promise over which she hoped one day to reign. Perceiving nothing to which she could on conscientious grounds object, she scrupled not to join in the worship, and 'grew,' we are told, 'into a good liking of the Liturgy.'"

A few pages further on there is quoted from Labanoff part of a letter to the Queen of Spain, in which she alludes to a possible alliance of her son with a Spanish princess:—

"She engages 'that her son will be only too happy to accept whichever of the Princesses it may please their royal mother to bestow on him,' and suggests that 'such an alliance may be the means of re-establishing the ancient faith both in England and Scotland.'"

"Fallacious notion," remarks Miss Strickland; "the evidence of history might have taught her that nations never return to a creed they have once shaken off." A little reflection might have suggested the real source of Mary's misfortunes, and the true reasons which compelled her Protestant adversaries to treat her with rigour. Before we judge the Regent Moray, and even Queen Elizabeth, too severely, we must enter into the spirit of that perilous period, from the St. Bartholomew massacre down to the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

*A Life's Lessons.* By Mrs. Gore. Hurst and Blackett.

THE rage for novel-reading is sometimes spoken of as a peculiarity of modern times; but if we endeavour to trace it, it seems to recede into the most remote antiquity. Some rather late erotic novels of the Greeks still remain; but it is not surprising that but few

of these should have come down to us, when we recollect that the ancients had neither printing, nor any substitute for printing, such as the *scriptoria* of the mediæval monasteries. From the ascendancy of Teutonic tastes in the middle ages, and from the leisure produced by feudal institutions, sprung up a perennial fountain of romantic fiction, which has continued to flow, with ever-increasing volume, down to our present age of circulating libraries. Indeed, we have a strong impression that even these last-mentioned literary conveniences, or some equivalent for them, might be found on inquiry to have existed in the times of the Plantagenets. We commend the subject to the Society of Antiquaries.

However this may be, the reading of romances was certainly one of the essential characteristics of a fine lady and an adventurous knight in the dark ages. Chaucer, one of the ablest delineators of contemporary manners, represents his Cressida listening, with her ladies, while an attendant maiden, with a soft voice, reads out the romance of Thebes:—

"And there twey other ladyes sate and she  
Within a paved parlour; and they three  
Heardden a maiden read them all the gese  
Of the sieghe of Thebes, while them lest."

And Sir Thopas, the model knight, exclaims:—

"Do come, [cause to come] he said, my minstrel  
And gestours for to tellen tales  
Anon in mine arming,  
Of romances that ben reales,  
Of popes and of cardinales,  
And eke of love-longing."

However far removed from the original object of their institution, the *scriptoria*, or writing-rooms of the monasteries, like the studies of some of our country parsons, were the cradle in which these children of the imagination were fostered; for Chaucer's monk informs us:—

"Or elles first tragedies will I you tell,  
Of which I have an hundred in my cell."

Little did St. Benedict suppose, when he required his children to spend so many hours of every day in writing, that the subject matter of their labours would, in the course of time, be such profane novels as would amuse the leisure of the inhabitants of a feudal castle, and kindle in their minds the love of war and bloodshed, and earthly beauty. But so it is, that human nature produces the same fruits, under different names, in every phase of society. If the stately Châtelaine and her lovely daughters learned to forget the dangers of their chivalrous husbands and lovers in the martial combats of Sir Plein d'Amour and Li Beau Disconus, and sighed over the imaginary sorrows of La belle Isoude, their descendants, the Lady Maries and the Lady Mildreds, must enliven the dull hours while Charles is at the club, or Henry at "the House," or Alfred out with the hounds, by the perusal of those fictitious combats of society which are regularly prepared for their amusement in the three-volume novel of the season. A novel is, in fact, in all ages, one of the necessities of a country-house, during the winter months, in a northern latitude; and our professed novelists have therefore already begun to "utter their wares" for the amusement of the aristocratic visitors who throng the castles and mansion-houses of England during the Christmas holidays.

In the vanward comes Mrs. Gore, whose special vocation it is to amuse and instruct in the grand object of female hopes and fears, the fair inhabitants of Mayfair and Belgrave.



Like the romances recited while Sir Thopas was being armed, 'A Life's Lessons' is a romance "reale;" it treats of the kings and princes of the earth, of the aristocracy of birth or of pelf; it introduces us to "popes and cardinals," with a little sprinkling of Jesuits; and it discourses "eke of love-longing;" *mais cela va sans dire*.

The reader is first introduced to a pretty picture of pastoral life in the dales of Lancashire. The little village, with its honest, steady, thriving farmer, its shop of all wares, and the "pairson," as he is called, who ekes out his slender stipend by tying trout-flies for sale, is the scene of the earlier part of the story. David Hurdie, the "pairson," is a character that we must at the outset demur to. It is true he is sufficiently narrow-minded for his position; but we much doubt whether even the small measure of religious zeal and refinement which he possessed was to be found in the clergy of his class at the beginning of the present century. We can fancy an unmarried clergyman bringing with him to his country parish the literary tastes and simple habits of a theological college; but no amount of evangelical zeal can withstand the lowering effects of a vulgar wife, children clamouring for bread, and the humiliating requirements of a mean *ménage*. If we may judge from Archdeacon Paley's exhortations to his brethren in Yorkshire, the St. Bees clergy, who filled the poorer livings in the north, in the latter end of the eighteenth century, were, if anything, below the peasantry among whom they officiated in refinement and virtue. 'The Vicar of Wakefield' is not to be classed in this category—he was not originally too poor to command such means of education and intercourse with society as made him, with all his simplicity, a scholar and a perfect gentleman; and, moreover, his character is such a work of art, that we are content to accept it as a picture of ideal, not real, perfection—David Hurdie is simply unnatural.

Close to this village of Middledale is an old Dutch mansion, named Hawkshill, built by a certain Jacob Van der Helde, who had come over with the Ginkells and Keppels, as court physician to the heroic William of Orange, of glorious and immortal memory. The Van der Heldes, however, in course of time retired from England to their beloved *canauw, canards, canaille*, and left Hawkshill, which had been made to resemble as much as possible a *lust-haus* in the environs of the Hague, in the care of a family of thrifty Dutchwomen named Verhoute, to clean and keep it in repair for the yearly audit of Jakes Zelters, the owner's agent in London. At the beginning of the present century, the representative of the Verhoutes were two sisters, Madge and Dorty, the former of whom married David Balfour, the farmer of Middledale, and the latter a Manchester manufacturer, by name Hildyard. The fruit of Mrs. Hildyard's marriage was a sickly son, Elisha; that of Mrs. Balfour's, the blooming Nannie, the heroine of the novel. In their early years the two cousins are, after the Dutch fashion, troth-plighted, in order that they may unite in their own possession the savings of their thrifty parents.

A poor widow, who on her journey meets with an accident which cripples her for life, now takes up her abode in an empty cottage belonging to farmer Balfour. She has known better days, and Nannie, in attending kindly upon her, acquires that refinement of mind

and manner which intercourse with persons of superior education alone can give. About the history of this unfortunate lady hangs a veil of mystery which not even the clear-sightedness and perseverance of a gossiping country-village can raise. She seems to be wholly without friends; until at length her son, a handsome, but proud, malignant, and sullen youth, comes from a Jesuit college to pass his holidays with her. He comes, he sees, he conquers the innocent heart of poor Nannie, who forgets her plighted troth to her amiable and clever, but helpless and sickly cousin Elisha. Maurice Varnham, the son of her widowed friend, however, treats her with all the wayward and ferocious brutality which, according to Mrs. Gore, is part of the idiosyncrasy of Roman Catholics, particularly if they have been brought up by the Jesuits.

Truly Ignatius Loyola is as great a benefactor to the whole race of writers of fiction as his countryman, Don Juan. In the Society which he founded they find an inexhaustible mine of material for producing, in the minds of all good Protestants, that feeling of mysterious terror and undefined loathing which Burke tells us is one of the elements of the sublime. If a boy of fifteen, handsome, clever, and well-born, is required to exhibit all the darkest, meanest, and most selfish passions, and to love evil almost for its own sake, that he was educated by the Jesuits is quite sufficient explanation of such an unusual phenomenon. Then the moral is so excellent. Good old David Hurdie, without education or refinement, is nevertheless purified by his simple and evangelical Protestantism. Maurice Varnham, with every advantage, is a rascal because he is a papist. An ugly picture of this sort is a far more effectual preventive of perversions than any arguments which young ladies are likely to hear from the pulpit of their respected but somewhat slow pastor, the Rev. Mr. Whitetie. Therefore, prudent mammas, whose daughters have any leaning towards St. Barnabas or Rome, cannot do better than place 'A Life's Lessons' in their hands. Mrs. Gore's aristocratic readers do not lie, it appears, among the Howards, Talbots, Jerninghams, Petres, Tempests, Stonors, Townleys, Huddlestons, &c.

Middledale is at length surprised by a visit from the Van der Heldes to the long deserted seat of Hawkshill. The party consists of the only son, Adrian, and his wife, Léonce de Lanville, his brother-in-law, Eugénie, an unmarried sister of the last, and Sir Ralph Barnardiston, a fantastic baronet, who toadies them, and promises to introduce the young men to English sporting society, of which they are enamoured. This Sir Ralph, who has tried every thing, was too clever to succeed in any, and finally settles down into a selfish and malignant old bachelor, is one of the best characters in the book.

To pass the time in the dull old country house, the Van der Heldes invite Nannie to Hawkshill, and finding her handsome, well educated, and lady-like, admit to terms of equality the granddaughter of their old servant. Meanwhile Adrian Van der Helde and Léonce are fleeced at Doncaster by the aristocratic sportsmen to whom Sir Ralph has introduced them. Léonce, in desperation, proposes for Nannie, whose fortune of thirty thousand pounds would extricate him from his difficulties. True to Maurice, she refuses; but the latter, having come to Middledale

to bid adieu before his departure for India, throws her off in a fit of jealousy. The Van der Heldes return to Holland, Hawkshill is sold, and Nannie goes to live quietly with her father.

The widow Varnham next dies, and on her death-bed confides to Nannie a packet to be placed in the hands of Maurice when they meet. Nannie on the death of her father is left alone in the world, and determines to visit Rome, ostensibly for the purpose of seeing its works of art, but really to study the doctrines of the Catholic religion. For she feels that her being a Protestant would be an insurmountable obstacle to her union with Maurice. The subtleties of the Jesuit father whom she chooses to instruct her fail to drive from her mind the lessons of David Hurdie, the St. Bees parson. She is exposed to a thousand petty annoyances from the vulgar English who throng the eternal city, and, among the rest, from Sir Ralph, who resents her having refused his hand. At length, in a fit of despondency she opens the packet confided to her by Mrs. Varnham, and finds in it a letter addressed to herself. This explains to her the mystery attached to her lover's family. His father had been hanged for a forgery, committed, it is true, under extenuating circumstances, and Varnham was an assumed name.

Shocked by this dreadful intelligence, and annoyed by the scandalous gossiping of her country-people, she determines to return home, but is prevailed upon by Léonce de Lanville and his wife, for he is now married, and attached to the Dutch embassy at Rome, to visit them at their castle in Belgium on her way. To this she accedes. But scarcely has she arrived in Flanders, when the Revolution breaks out. Léonce is wounded, fighting on the popular side, and the castle of Lanville is attacked by the Dutch party. In the nick of time, her cousin Elisha, who has now become a celebrated author and M.P., arrives, as in duty bound, to rescue her, by his presence of mind and courage, from an infuriated mob. With him she returns to England, where she learns that the ship which was carrying Maurice Varnham to India foundered with all hands on her passage out. Elisha still loves his beautiful cousin, who is now less cruel; and by the mediation of a strong-minded Mrs. Brent, the daughter of Zelters, her guardian, a clever but eccentric person, whose character is well drawn, they are happily married. Robert Brent, the strong-minded lady's husband, is made a judge and peer, and Elisha Hildyard, from his political talents, is every day more courted in aristocratic circles. Here, then, is Nannie happily married, and introduced within the magic ring of the aristocracy, to which politics are the only mode of introduction for the *roturier*.

But, unlike most novels, 'A Life's Lessons' does not close with the marriage of the hero and heroine. At the coronation of Queen Victoria, Nannie Hildyard is seated in a front gallery in the House of Lords, and watches the peers doing homage, when suddenly her eye falls upon a "paladin of a peer," the observed of all observers, as he kneels before his royal mistress, and repeats the oath; and in the stately figure and dignified bearing of Lord Rathronan, who has just returned from India covered with laurels, she recognises Maurice Varnham, the lover of her girlhood, whom she had long believed to have been drowned. She is borne insensible from the house.

For the consequences of this horrible discovery, the strange circumstances which bring the former lovers together, and the explanations which ensue, we must refer the reader to the book itself.

Mrs. Gore is a great artist. From the first sentence of the first chapter to the closing "Finis," the narrative goes bowling along—every sentence sparkles with allusion, which those who are *au fait* in fashionable life and elegant literature will taste and appreciate. The stream of events, of which we have in our sketch only seized upon the most salient, is never interrupted; the interest never flags. There is no prosing, no dissertation. Every topic which has been lately occupying the public mind is brought in naturally, as it would be in the conversation of people interested in public affairs. Popery, nunneries, perversion, legitimacy, Bonapartism, gambling, the reign of red tape—all come in for their share of the lash. Aristocratic mismanagement, and peerages for life, are touched upon with the delicate hand of a *dilettante* reformer. The political talent of the virtuous middle classes is invited to take its place beside hereditary rank, just so far as such a mixture is conducive to the stability of the structure. The Queen, and the domesticity which she has so happily brought into fashion, are judiciously flattered and approved.

The well-bred women have that natural and *enjoyant* good-nature and freedom from self-consciousness, or the fear of committing themselves, which are such delightful elements of really good society. But Mrs. Gore appears to us to be even more successful in her delineations of clever men of the world. The hero—the pattern man—who is generally such a stumbling-block to novelists, steers tolerably clear of the commonplace. From the peer and high law officer, down to the noble *roué* and black-leg, the toady, the slangy guardaman, and Etonian fresh from the university, they all maintain their parts with vivacity and appropriateness. The speakers just touch upon the several topics which engage momentary attention with that lightness which is essential to good and easy conversation. Repartee never degenerates into rudeness; but there is a dash of that sub-acid flavour, and a slight aroma of the *esprit moqueur*, which betoken minds thoroughly up to the ways of the world, and give piquancy to the intellectual banquet. This is the very book for a country house when Mayfair and Belgravia are out of town.

But having answered this temporary purpose it is doomed to sink into blackest night. It depicts indeed to the life the outward phases of fashionable life, but it never reaches the deeper feelings of humanity. It catches the passing prejudices and emotions of the hour, and dresses them up in a concentrated and amusing form; but of all principle and philosophy it is utterly destitute.

*The Poetry of the East.* By William Rounseville Alger. Low, Son, and Co.

A good anthology of the poetry of the East is a desideratum in English popular literature. The researches of Oriental scholars have now provided ample materials for such a work. Since Sir William Jones first unveiled the treasures of Sanskrit lore, the poetry of India has become known to Western Europe by the labours of many translators. English versions of some of the best works of Kāli-

dāsa, the Shakspeare of the East, episodes from the more ancient and vaster epics or Homeric poems, Brahminic hymns, and even complete versions of the Vedas, have been published both in this country and America. Specimens of many Indian works have, from time to time, appeared in the 'Asiatic Researches,' 'The Asiatic Journal,' and other periodicals. The names of Colebrooke, Thompson, Milman, Griffiths, Eastwick, Monier Williams, and Professor H. Wilson, are conspicuous in this field of literary labour. Nor have Oriental scholars on the Continent been less diligent in introducing to their countrymen the wonders of Eastern romance and poetry. Confining our view at present to what has been done by Englishmen, we have been made tolerably familiar with many of the works both of ancient Sanskrit and modern Hindu literature. The Persian poetry, too, of Saadi, and Hafiz, and Firdousi, is no longer unknown to the libraries of the West. Some of our own poets, as Southey, Trench, and Moore, have turned to good account the materials presented to them by scholars from Eastern sources. But without reckoning imitations, there already exist, in prose or metre, versions of Oriental works from which could be gathered a choice collection of specimens for the surprise and delight of English readers.

This seems to have been the design of Mr. Alger, the American compiler of the volume before us; but he has attempted a work for which he had absolutely no qualifications beyond goodwill and industry. In the first place, he is ignorant of any of the languages of the East, and is utterly dependent on the English or German translators. Even in this case the work might have been acceptable, had the compiler possessed a competent share of sound judgment and poetic feeling. But Mr. Alger has merely transferred to his volume, from his common-place books, a mass of heterogeneous extracts, collected with no discrimination, and arranged in no order. Scraps from the Mahabharata and conceits of modern Buddhists, lyrics of Hafiz and lines of Mirza Schaffy, a Persian teacher at Tiflis, sayings of Confucius and Arab proverbs, are all bundled together without intelligence or method. Nor is this the worst feature of the collection. Mr. Alger has introduced what he calls "descriptions of Oriental scenes, of his own composition," and has "wrought into metrical shape fragments of Eastern mythology and tradition." Many of these original pieces the reader will have little difficulty in discerning, but, in other cases, it may not be so easy to separate the crimes of translators from those of the editor. For in by far the greatest number of the extracts the Eastern source of them is not indicated. From Herder and from Rückert more than fifty fragments are translated, and as Herder and Rückert do not tell whence they took them, they re-appear in Mr. Alger's book as anonymous. Some of the pieces are Oriental neither in style nor matter, and it would be hard to say on what ground they are admitted. Altogether, there are about four hundred extracts, but the majority are mere couplets and short fragments. Out of so large a number, and with so wide a range of choice, it would be strange if some pieces of beauty and value were not found, but a large proportion are utterly worthless as specimens of the poetry of the East.

That we are not doing Mr. Alger injustice, let the reader judge by the following specimens of his extracts:—

"UNIMPROVED PRIVILEGES.

"Through Paradise once went a troop of straying asses,  
Nor stopped till Hell they reached, where no cool spring  
nor grass is.  
Like them he acts who, born with every want prepared  
for,  
Perverts his gifts, and wastes his days, and dies uncare  
for."

"GET THREE BEHIND ME, SATAN!

"Turn thou thine eyes from each seducing sight,  
For looking whets the ready edge of appetite."

"THOUGHT FROM CHARACTER.

"The rascal, thinking from his point of view,  
Concludes that all the world are rascals too."

"POLLY FOR ONE'S SELF.

"He who is only for his neighbours wise,  
While his own soul in sad confusion lies,  
Is like those men who builded Noah's ark,  
But sank themselves beneath the waters dark."

"JOE'S CAT.

"In the widow's house  
There is no fat mouse."

"EVERY ILL ALLEVIATED.

"Unmitigated evil is as rare  
As wings upon a cat, or flowers of air,  
As rabbits' horns, or ropes of tortoise hair."

The last saying may be Eastern, but in the next lines we have a paraphrase of a well-known remark of Benjamin Franklin:—

"THE ROAD TO KNOWLEDGE.

"How hast thou so profound a lore attained?  
To ask another, I was ne'er ashamed!"

A few of the more worthy extracts, which appear at long intervals amidst the mass of inferior matter, are such as these:—

"THE SINGLE FRIEND.

"Against that fool must all true thinkers laugh,  
Who, counting o'er his friends, thinks most of number.  
It is as if who wants a single staff  
Should with a bunch of reeds his hand encumber."

"THE FAITHFUL FRIEND.

"The true friend is not he who holds up Flattery's mirror,  
In which the facts to thy conceit pleasing hover;  
But he who kindly shows thee all thy vices, Sirrah!  
And helps thee mend them ere an enemy discovers."

"LESSON OF SUBMISSION: FROM SAADI.

"A pilgrim, bound to Mecca, quite away his sandals wore,  
And on the desert's blistering sand his feet grew very  
sore."

"To let me suffer thus, great Allah, is not kind nor just,  
While in his service I confront the painful heat and dust,  
He murmured in complaining tone; and in this temper  
came."

To where, around the Caaba, pilgrims knelt of every name:  
And there he saw, while pity and remorse his bosom beat,  
A pilgrim who not only wanted shoes, but also feet."

"THE UNWALLED HOUSE OF GOD.

"The holy Nanac on the ground, one day,  
Reclining with his feet towards Mecca, lay.  
A passing Moslem priest, offended, saw,  
And, flaming for the honour of his law,  
Exclaimed, 'Base infidel, thy prayers repeat!  
Towards Allah's house how dar'st thou turn thy feet?'  
Before the Moslem's shallow accents died,  
The pious but indignant Nanac cried,  
'And turn them if thou canst, towards any spot  
Where in the awful house of God is not.'"

"THE VANITY OF RANK.

"What matter will it be, O mortal man, when thou art  
dying,  
Whether upon a throne or on the bare earth thou art  
lying?"

"THE PILGRIM TO DEITY.

"Headless, allured, one moment I forgot my goal:  
A thousand years it stretched the journey of my soul."

"THE SAFE SECRET.

"A proverb says that what to more than two is known  
Has ceased to be a mystery, and public grown.  
The proverb's sense is this: Those two are but thy lips.  
A secret is quite free when once through them it slips."

An introductory essay prefixed to the volume contains many just remarks on the characteristics of Oriental poetry, with historical information that will be welcome to those to whom the subject is new. The few illustrative passages cited in this part of the book are worth all those in the formal collection of extracts, and tend further to show how valuable a work could have been compiled by more competent hands.



## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*The Life and Correspondence of Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., late Envoy to Persia, and Governor of Bombay. From Unpublished Letters and Journals.* By John William Kaye. Smith, Elder, and Co.  
*A Complete Concordance to the Poetical Works of Milton.* By Gay Lushington Prendergast, Madras Civil Service. Parts I. and II. Madras: Pharoah and Co.  
*The Keepsake, 1857.* Edited by Miss Power. Bogue.  
*The Campaign in the Crimea: an Historical Sketch.* By George Brackenbury. With 41 Plates, from Drawings taken on the Spot by Wm. Simpson. Second Series. Colnaghi and Co.  
*California, In-Doors and Out; or, How We Farm, Mine, and Live generally in the Golden State.* By Eliza W. Farnham. Low and Co.  
*Records of Longevity, with an Introductory Discourse on Vital Statistics.* By Thomas Bailey. Darton and Co.  
*Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society.* Vol. I., Part I. J. H. and J. Parker.  
*Præ and L.* By G. W. Curtis. New York: Dix and Co.  
*London: Low, Son, and Co.*  
*The Myrtle and the Heather: a Tale.* 2 vols. By A. M. Goodrich. John W. Parker and Son.  
*The Young Yagers; or, A Narrative of Hunting Adventures in Southern Africa.* By Charles Mayne Reid. Bogue.  
*Ashburn: a Tale.* By Aura. Saunders and Otley.  
*Saxeford: a Story for the Young.* By E. J. May. G. Routledge and Co.  
*Gethsemane, and other Poems.* By T. Galland Horton. Field and Glass.  
*Woman's Mission.* By William Lovett. Simpkin and Co.  
*Poems Written in a Workhouse.* By E. B. M. Dublin: M. and J. Sullivan.

A COMPLETE concordance of the Poetical Works of Milton will be an acceptable book of reference to scholars and students in all parts of the world. That such a work should be published in India is a significant illustration of the spread of the English language, and of the great works of English literature. In the higher classes of the native schools and colleges the Hindoo youth are familiar with Milton, perhaps more so than those of the same age in our own country. Mr. Prendergast's book ought to be duly prized, and we hope it may meet with a sale worthy of so laborious an undertaking. It is to be completed in twelve parts, two of which occupy seventy-two pages of closely-printed matter in double columns. The Concordance has been made from the edition of Sir Egerton Brydges (six volumes, 12mo, 1835), but the references being to books and lines are applicable to any edition. The work is printed at the Athenæum Press, Madras, and is very creditable in point of typography.

During the last five years, California has witnessed changes greater than half a century has produced in older states of America. Mrs. Farnham, who went to California in 1849, wrote the largest part of her book in 1851, and she brings her report down to the month of July, 1856. The transformation in that interval had certainly been marvellous. As late as 1852, there was scarcely a mile of fence in the agricultural districts, and this summer might be seen grain fields six or eight miles in length, with a dozen reaping machines at work in levelling the tall rich harvest. The mining operations and resources of the country are more familiarly known from the reports of travellers, and many remarkable accounts have also been published of the strange developments of social life in the Golden State. Mrs. Farnham, according to her own account of herself, confirmed by a document endorsed by some well known and highly respected names, went to California as superintendent of a small band of female emigrants, at a time when the colony was in its rudest state. Troubles and difficulties were endured enough to have overwhelmed most women, but Mrs. Farnham, an unusually strong-minded widow, with young children to incite her to energy, contrived to rough it as a settler, and has now a prosperous farm at Santa-Cruz. During her residence in California she has seen many extraordinary phases of life, of which she has now published lively sketches. In the later chapters a concise and intelligent narrative is given of the recent political movements in the state, and of the triumph of the more respectable portion of the community over the ruffians who had managed for some years to keep the official power in their hands. To subjects of older and better organised countries it seems strange to read of an insurrection against the constituted authorities, successfully carried out by Lynch law, and through "a vigi-

lance committee," but the revolution seems to have been necessary, and to be welcomed by all the peaceful settlers. Mrs. Farnham's book gives remarkable glimpses of both the social and political life of this young American state.

Records of Longevity are always read with interest, and Mr. Bailey has collected a large number of remarkable cases. The value of the book is, however, greatly impaired by the almost total absence of authentic documents, or even of references to the sources whence the statements have been derived. The author seems to have gathered every reported instance of longevity within his reach, and has reproduced them in alphabetical order, without any discrimination or judgment in attempting to separate authentic cases from those which are obvious fictions. Old Parr, who died in 1635, at the supposed age of 152, Henry Jenkins, aged 169, who saw the battle of Flodden in 1513, and lived ten years after the Restoration of Charles II., and other often-quoted examples of English longevity, are, of course, conspicuous in the records, and examples are also collected from foreign countries. Fontenelle, the Secretary of the French Royal Academy, is one of the most memorable instances in French annals. He died in 1757, aged 100. The oldest Englishman in the list is Thomas Carn, who is said to have lived 207 years, being born in 1381, and lived in the reigns of Richard II., Henry IV., V., VI., Edward IV. and V., Richard III., Henry VII. and VIII., Mary, Elizabeth. This instance is enough to show the worthlessness of Mr. Bailey's book as a record of ascertained facts as to longevity, and there are many others equally fabulous. The book, by the way, inscribed with the author's compliments, and dated 1857, has been just sent to us, Mr. Bailey's own death having been recorded in our columns some weeks since—showing a contempt of exact dates, and of the natural course of events, quite in keeping with the contents of the volume.

A year has not yet passed since the inaugural meeting of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society was held in Crosby Hall, December 14, 1855, the first meeting of the Committee, when the formation of the Society was resolved on, having taken place on the 30th July. It speaks well for the condition and prospects of the Society, that already there is published Part First of a volume of 'Transactions,' equal in interest and value to those of long established institutions. Along with a narrative of the movements which led to the formation of the Society, and of the early proceedings, a full report appears of the first public meeting at Crosby Hall, and of those subsequently held during the session of 1856, with the addresses delivered by the Rev. Thomas Hugo, A. J. B. Hope, Esq., and Lord Londesborough. Papers by the Rev. C. Boutell, by C. Roach Smith, Esq., Sidney Smirke, Esq., George Gilbert Scott, Esq., and other well-known archaeologists, present much valuable and curious information about the antiquities of London and Middlesex. Numerous well-executed illustrations accompany the papers.

'Prue and I,' a collection of essays or chapters, reminding the reader of the style of Charles Lamb, is an interesting example of the humorous phase of American literature. The author accompanies his original observations on life and manners with the stores of varied reading, and the suggestions of a rich vein of fancy.

Captain Mayne Reid's books are always lively and entertaining, and they have the rare merit of conveying correct information on natural history in a manner most attractive to young readers. The story of the young yagers describes the sporting adventures of some sons of Dutch farmers in South Africa. How rich this region is in wild animal life we all know from the reports of travellers and the recitals of Gordon Cumming. Captain Mayne Reid carries his youthful sportsmen through a variety of enterprises, in the course of which they encounter all sorts of game, from lions and rhinoceroses down to the gentler bleas-boks and antelopes. Blauw-boks, or blue-bucks, spring-bucks, water-bucks, gnoos, ostriches, guinea-

hens, pythons, honey-eaters, and many other beasts and birds, are described, the reader of the story being enticed into a knowledge of their characters and habits, which many would consider dry learning in formal books of natural history. The notices of the vegetation of South Africa, and the physical features of the country, are accurate in scientific detail, while presented in most interesting narrative.

Ashburn is a tale of a superior class, both in matter and style, but with the disadvantage of appearing too didactic on points of duty and religion. An appended index of contents adds to this formality, which is more in appearance, however, than in reality, the story being one of unusual interest, and the subjects introduced being of importance to every reader.

Saxeford is a story for young people by an authoress who tries to write in the pleasant style of Miss Edgeworth. Some of the familiar names of the old tales, such as Harry and Lucy and Rosamond, further indicate the imitation. The tone of religious feeling throughout the book makes it likely to be useful, while the story will entertain youthful readers.

In Gethsemane, and other poems chiefly of a sacred character, the author displays ability and devoutness; but the themes are not such as well admit of poetical treatment, additions to the scriptural narratives, and embellishments of fiction, appearing incongruous and out of place. Some of the versions of the psalms, under the title of Hebrew Odes, are rendered with considerable spirit.

The domestic duties, works, and virtues of woman are celebrated by Mr. Lovett in blank verse. In the ordinary course of female life there is little of romance, though much that is of far higher worth and utility. Sound sense and right feeling rather than good poetry mark this account of woman's mission.

The poems by E. B. M. are from the pen of an infant schoolmistress in a Poor Law Union School in the South of Ireland. Having had no education beyond that acquired as a pupil in a national school, and from the study of the publications of the Board, the writer deserves great praise for her verses, which display much freshness of sentiment and poetical feeling, and are only defective in that literary art which may be acquired by a careful study of the models of classic English poetry.

## New Editions.

*Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a Country Life.* Adorned with many Pictures. Bogue.  
*Works of Henry Lord Brougham, F.R.S. Historical and Political Dissertations.* Griffin and Co.

It must be very gratifying to Lord Brougham, in preparing for the press a volume of his political writings of other days, to see it right entirely to omit a variety of dissertations, for the simple reason that the doctrines advocated in them have been since adopted and acted on by the legislature of this country. This is especially the case in subjects connected with political economy, slavery, criminal law, and, to a great extent, popular education. In looking back to the great progress that has been made in all these questions during the last thirty years, the conspicuous and honourable part taken by Lord Brougham will be remembered and recorded in the national annals. On other topics, both of internal government and foreign policy, some of his valuable dissertations at various periods are now reprinted; occasional remarks being inserted pointing out the bearings of the facts or arguments on events of the present day. The subjects of the dissertations are these,—The balance of power; the foreign policy of Great Britain; the foreign relations of Great Britain; war measures as connected with the balance of power; of the making and digesting of the law; of the inefficiency of simply penal legislation; of revolutions, particularly that of 1848; of gradual legislation; the principles of parliamentary reform; and the right of search. On some points of detail the statements are now to be regarded chiefly as biographical curiosities, but on most of the questions



there are expositions and illustrations of great principles worthy of the reputation of Brougham in his best days, and abounding in suggestions of important social and political improvements. The paper on the treatment of criminals, read at the recent meeting of the Reformatory Union at Bristol, is included in this volume.

#### Miscellaneous, Pamphlets, &c.

*Orr's Circle of the Industrial Arts.* Part I. Wm. S. Orr and Co.  
*The Examination Papers of the Society of Arts.* Bell and Daldy.  
*How to Learn, and What to Learn.* By James Booth, LL.D., F.R.S., Bell and Daldy.  
*The British Almanac for 1857.* Knight and Co.  
*Royal Almanac and Nautical and Astronomical Ephemeris for 1857.* Dietrichsen and Hannay.  
*The Great Law of the Human Mind, and the Heavens and the Earth.* Printed for the Author.  
*Suggestions in Reference to the Means of Advancing Medical Science.* By Francis H. Ramsbotham, M.D. Churchill.

A COMPANION work to the 'Circle of the Sciences' has been commenced, under the title of 'Orr's Circle of the Industrial Arts,' a popular encyclopedia of information on the principal branches of British commerce and manufacture. Part I. commences with the useful metals and their alloys, and the history of Metallurgy is brought down to the present time, Mr. Bessemer's process being described. The work is copiously illustrated by woodcuts and diagrams.

The Society of Arts, which has taken the lead in introducing the competitive system of examination for commercial situations, has published two lectures by Dr. Booth, the treasurer of the Society, in which the objects of the new system are expounded, and its practical results explained. The Examination Papers for 1856, also published by the Society, will be useful for the information and guidance of students who desire to present themselves as candidates for certificates or situations. Apart from the immediate object of these publications, they contain matter that may be profitably studied by parents and teachers, with the view of rightly directing the education of the young. The Society of Arts, in its advocacy of competitive examinations, is rendering good service to the general cause of education.

The British Almanac and Companion to the Almanac for 1857, retains its place at the head of this class of publications for the variety and the importance of its information. One of the best of the works projected by the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge, it is now almost the only one which keeps alive the memory of that once influential association. The Almanac contains all the information usually found in such publications. The Companion this year has articles on the state of the decimal coinage question; on the postal system at home and abroad; on arbitration in Trade disputes; on the material progress of British India; on metropolitan communications and Thames bridges; and the close of the Russian war. Tables are given of the fluctuations of the funds, of the average prices of corn, and other matters of national statistics. A copious abstract of the chief public acts of last session of Parliament, a summary of Parliamentary proceedings, a chronicle of occurrences, and a necrology of public men, occupy a large portion of the volume, which concludes with a review of the architectural, sanitary, and general improvements of the year, both in London and throughout the country. The volumes of the Companion to the Almanac embody most valuable materials for future historians of the internal condition of England in the nineteenth century.

The Essay on the Great Law of the Human Mind is a widely speculative rhapsody by a writer whose imagination has been excited by statements of the unity or the correlation of physical forces, but who has no scientific knowledge of the subject. The absurd nature of his theory may be seen in a single sentence, where he says "the electric stands, *per se*, as the pure element; the magnetic is the same expanded, attenuated, or more refined; and the mind is of the same elementary action, still more refined. The magnetic current is invis-

ble, but mixing with caloric becomes red, and gives the colour to the blood, and constitutes the *vis motor* of the circulating system, permeating through all within, is then called the nervous fluid, whose subtle action forms the connecting link betwixt matter and spirit, equally for the development of both the spiritual and material body. And as this magnetic current strikes up through the folds of the brain thought is created."

Dr. Ramsbotham's Address, delivered before the members of the Harveian Society, is entitled 'Suggestions in Reference to the Means of Advancing Medical Science,' but it is almost entirely occupied with an account of the causes which have led to its retardation. The tone of the oration is certainly lugubrious and disheartening throughout. The historical notices are interesting, and to a professional audience a lecturer may boast of the improvements of the last half century, but the public are slow to recognise or appreciate them, and the uncertainty of medicine remains a byword as much as before the days of Harvey or Bacon. One good result of Dr. Ramsbotham's Address must be to stimulate physicians to new zeal in regard to the progress of medical science, as well as the successful prosecution of medical art.

#### Children's Books.

As the year declines, and autumn passes slowly away in her gorgeous dress, like an empress dying in the purple, the tree of literature begins to put forth its tenderest and most delicate buds. Green books, red books, yellow books, blue books, books of tasteful gilding and soft woodcuts, fairy books of wands and witches, utilitarian books, where instruction comes candied up in allegory, like an almond in a sugar-plum, histories and mysteries, tracts and travel, just now fall thickly from that venerable stem, fair to be borne on some gale of approbation to that infantine paradise where the tree of knowledge has yet to be planted, and where the hiss of criticism is never heard. Notwithstanding the latter circumstance, it is difficult to refrain from a slight sibilation in noticing 'Julia Maitland; or, Pride goes before a Fall.' By Mary and Elizabeth Kirby (Griffith and Farran). The fair authoresses, to whom the juvenile library is already indebted for some extremely acceptable contributions, seem to us to have for once put their pens to a somewhat questionable use. No doubt the lesson is one that children ought to learn. But the particular Julia by whose example it is enforced is so extremely disagreeable a character, that we greatly doubt the propriety of admitting her to the domestic circle. Children's minds ought, in our opinion, to be guarded most carefully against contact with deformity in any shape. Not that we are advocates for Mrs. General's varnishing system. Let painful and unpleasant lessons be taught and learned as occasions arise; there will always be sufficient of these without writing books on purpose to introduce them. We are sure that no good and amiable girl could read the narrative of Julia's waywardness without pain, of which the happiest is likely to have enough without her friends taking the trouble to buy it for her. Far more acceptable in every point of view is our old friend Frances Browne's legend of 'Granny's Wonderful Chair, and its Tales of Fairy Times' (Griffith and Farran), one of the happiest blendings of marvel and moral we have ever seen. Many little ones will sit (in spirit) in this astonishing piece of furniture long before 1856 is an old year, and listening with enchantment to stories of wonderful cuckoos and blue-haired maidens under the sea, and golden threads spun on silver wheels, and such other glowing fragments of the legendary kaleidoscope, catch perhaps somewhat of the good-nature and generosity and independence of mind that breathe in every line of this delightful book. Miss Browne writes very feelingly about the fairies, but when she says that they are now-a-days invisible to mankind, she certainly ought to make an exception in favour of the illustrator of her own book, Mr. Kenny Meadows, whose quaint illustrations of

elfin gambols must assuredly owe their surpassing grace and spirit to accurate personal observation.

Of the works before us that aim at amusing and improving the youthful mind without any assertion of the thing that is not, the most elaborate is Caroline Bell's 'Pictures from the Pyrenees: or, Agnes and Kate's Travels.' (Griffith and Farran.) This is a nice book, so elegantly and pleasingly written as to make us wish that the authoress would employ her talents in composing something more likely to benefit children than the fullest and closest descriptions of Pyrenean scenery. We hope to hear of her again. The merits and defects of 'Our Eastern Empire: or, Stories from the History of British India' (Griffith and Farran), are of an entirely opposite character. The conception is excellent, but the execution rather pedantic and polysyllabic. Most children, and probably many mothers as well, would have liked the book none the less had it been accompanied by a glossary to expound such words as 'disorganisation,' 'emolument,' &c., which are of continual occurrence. No such objection can be urged against 'The Early Dawn: or, Stories to Think About.' By a Country Clergyman. (Griffith and Farran.) These are something in the manner of 'Evenings at Home'; and although the tone is not so pleasant, they will be at least equally efficacious in conveying information in a manner calculated to stimulate the mind, and lead it to think for itself as well as receive the thoughts of others. 'Marvels: or, Facts in a Fairy Form, and Small Seeds of Great Things' (Nisbet), is an allegory in the Hannah More style, but without any of that lady's literary skill. All the wonderful things that the authoress can think of are brought together and laboriously explained to refer to something or other in the Scriptures, in a manner admirably adapted to impress upon the infantine imagination that either the Bible is a fairy-book, or that a fairy-book is a Bible. We have rarely seen a queerer instance of misdirected ingenuity.

Two illustrated books for very little children, apparently translated from the German, remain to be noticed. They are—'Laugh and Grow Wise, by the Senior Owl of Ivy Hall,' and 'Gruffell Swilendrinken, or the Reproof of the Brutes,' by Alfred Crowquill, both published by Griffith and Farran. Each is an amusing trifle, well calculated to attain its end of provoking a cackinnation in the nursery.

#### List of New Books.

Agnes Milbourne, by Mrs. Hubbard, 2 vols. fcap., cloth, 10s. 6d.  
 A. Dawson's (J.) Ladies of the Reformation, 2nd series, 4to, 12s. 6d.  
 Austin's (S.) Story without an End, square, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 Bagger's Paragraph Bible in Pocket Vols.: Leviticus, 1s. 6d.  
 Matthew, 1s. 6d.  
 Romans, 1s. 6d.  
 Bohn's British Classics: Defoe's Works, Vol. VII., post 8vo, 5s. 6d.  
 Standard Library: Foster's Essays, Vol. II., post 8vo, 5s. 6d.  
 Bray's (Mrs.) Novels, Vol. VII., 12mo, boards, 1s. 6d.  
 Browne's (F.) Granny's Wonderful Chair, illustrated, 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
 Charlesworth's (E. G.) Poems, 16mo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
 Charenton Tales, fcap 8vo, cloth, 1s. 6d.  
 Cobbett's (W.) Advice to Young Men, new ed., 16mo, bds, 3s.  
 Cornwall's (B.) Dramatic Scenes, &c., illustrated, 8vo, cl., 18s.  
 Crowquill's (A.) Gruffell Swilendrinken, 4to, boards, 2s. 6d.  
 Cyclopaedia of Popular Songs, 16mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 De Chastelain's Silver Swan, illustrated by Leech, 16mo, cl., 2s. 6d.  
 Fenn on the Funds, 12mo, cloth, 6th edition, 7s. 6d.  
 Fanny Books, cloth, 5s.  
 Geedney's (R.) Phantasmas, Part I., 8vo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 Life's Thoughts, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 Phantasmas, and Life's Thoughts, in 1 vol., 7s. 6d.  
 Grimm's Household Stories, 1 vol. 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
 Hills of the Shetland, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Horn's Summary of the Evidence of the Holy Scriptures, cl., 1s.  
 Text of the Old Testament, by Davidson, 8vo, cl., 41s.  
 Summary of Biblical Geography, &c., 8vo, cloth, 18s.  
 Introduction to the New Testament, by S. F. Truguelles, 16mo, cloth, 1s.  
 How to Capture and Govern Gibraltar, royal 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 Humphrey's (H. N.) Ocean Gardens, square, cloth, 6s.  
 Indestructible Lesson Book, illustrated, square 16mo, cl., gilt, 1s.  
 Ion Lester, 12mo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
 Johnson's (W.) Domestic Management of Children, 12mo, cl., 6s.  
 Kavanagh's (M.) Myths, 3 vols. post 8vo, cloth, 21s.  
 King's (W. W.) Grammar at Sight, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Lardner's Museum of Science and Art, 6th double vol., 12mo, 2s. 6d.  
 16th Vol., 12mo, bds, 1s. 6d.  
 Longfellow's Poems, crown 8vo, cloth, 21s.  
 Matter, its Forms, &c., 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 May's (E. J.) Saxefield, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Ministering Children, illustrated Edition, cl., 10s. 6d.; mor., 21s.  
 Newton's (A. L.) Memoirs, new edition, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 North's (E.) Fables, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
 Fox's Poetical Works, with Life, illustrated, cl., 3s. 6d.; mor., 7s. 6d.  
 Rigby's (Dr. E.) Constitutional Treatment of Female Diseases, 8vo, 6s.  
 Saints of Solitude, post 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
 Sportsman's Friend in a Forest, by H. Hicover, 8vo, cl., 12s.  
 Snowe's (Mrs.) Dred, 12mo, bds, 1s. 6d.; cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Sunday the Rest of Labour, post 8vo, cloth, 10s. 6d.

Swain's (J.) Origin of the Visual Powers of the Optic Nerve, 10s. 6d.  
 Value of the Genii, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
 Tate's Commercial Arithmetic, 6th edition, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
 Taylor (A.) on Poisoning by Strychnia, 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
 Treasury of Pleasure Books, 1 illustrated, cl., gilt, 5s.; coloured, 10s.  
 Tynney Hall, 12mo, bds. (Railway Library), 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.

## ARTICLES AND COMMUNICATIONS.

## COLLIER versus SINGER.

(To the Editor of the Literary Gazette.)

SIR,—In your review of Mr. Collier's book on Coleridge's Lectures, *et quibusdam aliis*, speaking of that gentleman's tirade against me you have said:—"Against Mr. Singer he appears to have a just cause of complaint, but in the present state of the dispute we cannot pronounce any opinion. We must hear Mr. Singer."

But for this observation I should not have noticed the imputations Mr. Collier has thought proper to urge against me, the falsehood of which would be sufficiently palpable by mere reference to what I have said and done respecting Mr. Collier and his correctors.

In the first place, Mr. Collier asserts that I denounced most, if not all, of the corrections in his garbled folio Shakspeare of 1632, "as vulgar, stupid, imbecile, ignorant, and spurious." Now I have not used some of these words in my 'Vindication of the Text,' although I should have been justified had I done so. What I have said, and here repeat, is—That the correctors of this volume had no ancient authority for their doings; that, on the contrary, the greatest part of them are adopted from recent annotators; and that, of what are original, or can be considered new readings, abundance are changes for the worse, and a still larger number entirely unnecessary and impertinent." And in the Prospectus of my new edition of Shakspeare I said, "Still a few corrections of apparent typographical errors in the old copies, which had escaped observation, are suggested by the anonymous annotator; these shall have the attention due to them in the thoroughly revised text now printing."

Mr. Collier, as a barrister-at-law, ought to have known the danger of attempting to prove too much; but his invention manifestly exceeds his judgment. He says, "I dislike using harsh words,"—and thinks, in disguising our homely English phrases by Latin equivalents, that he avoids this. He has therefore furnished me with two convenient forms of expression, the *assertio falsi* and the *suppressio veri*, of both of which, I think, what he has said affords ample illustration. Take the following instances:—"What Mr. Singer once regretted as inadmissible, now stands in various instances, by his own confession, to all time, the undoubted text of our great dramatist." "Those who take the pains to refer to Mr. Singer's pamphlet against me and my folio, 1632, will see with what scorn and ridicule he treats the proposed emendation—"

'I understand you not, my griefs are dull.'

*Love's Labour's Lost*, Act v. sc. 2.

According to Mr. Singer, nothing could be more absurd than the substitution of 'dull' for *doube*. What is the result? That he has adopted into his text the very word he had expunged with indignant disdain.

The confidence with which my 'Vindication' (an octavo volume of 330 pages) is referred to, under the disguise of a "pamphlet," is amusing. Far from treating the correction with scorn and ridicule as absurd, will it be believed that I merely say, "specious, but incorrect; the error lies in the small word *are*, which is misprinted for *see*." When I came to print the passage in my new edition of Shakspeare, I thought I saw reason, from the context, to abandon my own conjecture for that proposed by the corrector: I am not yet convinced that I acted wisely. But this charge of inconsistency, were it as true as it is false, comes with an ill grace from Mr. Collier, who has eaten his own words, or, to use his own phrase, "swallowed the leek" (*I eat and eke I swear*), so frequently in his very inconsistent 'Notes and

Emendations.' So much for the *assertio falsi*; now for *suppressio veri*.

In a note on the passage in *Love's Labour's Lost*,

"As love is full of unbelittling strains,"

by a lapse of the pen, or by an error in printing, I have said, "Here again the corrector of Mr. Collier's folio would change *strains* for *strayings*." It should have been *strains* for *strangeness*. Mr. Collier says, "I only want to prove that the old corrector does not recommend any such absurdity as Mr. Singer here imputes to him: nothing can be easier than to establish that a man writes nonsense, if people do not care about misrepresenting his language."

Now, when Mr. Collier wrote this, he knew that it was an accidental error, and that I had clearly expressed myself in the 'Vindication' thus:—"Here again the 'old corrector' has manifested his ignorance of the language of Shakspeare, and his unfitness for the office of correcting it. *Strains* here signifies wanton, light, unbecoming behaviour:—"

"Skipping and vain, full of strange shapes, of habits, and of forms;"

deviations from propriety, such as *Mrs. Ford*, in the *Merry Wives of Windsor*, alludes to, when she says of *Falstaff*,

"Unless he knew some *strain* in me, he would never have boarded me in this manner."

Whether the 'old corrector' had substituted *strangeness*, or *strayings*, the substitution would be equally absurd and uncalled for. Malone had corrected the word *straying*, in the line below, to *strange*, long since, and yet Mr. Collier himself preserved the old corruption in his edition of the play in 1842! Knowing this, what has Mr. Collier the disingenuousness to say? "*Straying* does occur just below for *strange*, and that alteration in my folio, 1632, Mr. Singer adopts, though he says not a word from whence he obtained it!"

These examples of wilful misrepresentation might suffice, but I cannot pass over one more, which occurs in a note at p. lxxvii. of his Preface, where he says:—"In the *Taming of the Shrew*, Act iii. sc. 2, a scrap of a ballad is repeated by Biondello, and has always been printed as prose, until I published it in verse (Shakspeare, iii. 158). I care little for the credit of so trifling a restoration; but when Mr. Singer adopted it, (as he generally does my text, and often my notes,) he might have mentioned the fact, especially when he takes every opportunity of blaming me, and of contrasting his own superior knowledge and acuteness—a point I should never think of disputing."

Was it a matter of moment how this scrap was printed? Biondello's rhymes elsewhere—"And so may you, sir—And so adieu, sir," might as well have been so arranged. The ear must have been obtuse, indeed, that did not perceive the rhyme; but I confess that I might have given Mr. Collier the credit of this most wonderful discovery. As for the assertion that "I have generally adopted his text and often his notes," when he tells us in the same breath that "I studiously take every opportunity of blaming him," it is so preposterous, and so easily confuted by a comparison of his edition of Shakspeare with mine, that it requires no circumstantial refutation. My text, so far from being adopted from that of Mr. Collier, differs from it in almost every page, and was formed upon a careful collation of the old copies, and examination of the corrections suggested by the most accredited modern editions. Mr. Collier's notes are for the most part notices of the various readings; and, in going over the same ground, it was almost impossible not to use similar phrases; but so far from adopting his notes, it was sufficiently annoying to me to be constrained so often to dissent from them, and to find so little that I could approve. I wish it were possible to acquit Mr. Collier of intentional misrepresentation; but he should not have ventured on assertions so easily refuted. One more instance of the *assertio falsi*, and I have done. Mr. Collier says, "In a single play he [Mr. Singer] has profitably employed the emendations of my folio, 1632, in at

least thirty instances; nearly twenty times he has deemed it necessary to inform his readers what were the proposed alterations in my folio, 1632; about half a score times he has introduced them into his text, admitting, after many painful pauses, the source from which he derived them; and it is surprising how often, in other places, they have by some accident slipped into the very lines to which they belong, without notice or acknowledgment." Mr. Collier has fixed upon *Love's Labour's Lost*, because I have there made more frequent mention of the readings of his folio than elsewhere, for in many of the later plays I have had hardly occasion to notice them, but even in this play they are noticed "more in mock than mark," and are sometimes accompanied by a note of dissent. I have only availed myself of them five or six times in this play, and I had even then sometimes better authority for the correction; and I have in no case adopted a reading which I had previously censured.

My opinion about the corrected folio of 1632, and Mr. Collier's conduct in regard to it, are before the world. Mr. Collier assumes it to be genuine, but he has elsewhere printed as genuine and authentic, documents respecting Shakspeare, which other and competent judges have pronounced to be spurious, and therefore his opinion is not to be implicitly relied on in a case which I have shown to be fraught with suspicion. What I have done and said was prompted by a love of Shakspeare and of truth, and a dislike of dogmatic assumption. I rejoice in the course I took; it will be a consolation to me to my dying day, and I feel assured, although I may not live to see it, that

"Time will unfold what plighted cunning hides."

I am, Sir, &c.

S. W. SINGER.

Mickleham, Nov. 24, 1856.

JAMES MEADOWS RENDEL, F.R.S.

(Communicated by the Secretary of the Institution of Civil Engineers.)

THIS distinguished engineer, who died on the 21st instant, was a native of the West of England, where he was practically instructed in the executive part of the profession, and was early selected by that acute observer of talent, Mr. Telford, for laying out and constructing considerable lengths of turnpike roads in Devonshire and Cornwall; and the difficulties he there encountered and overcame tended much to give him that self-reliance so useful to him in his subsequent career.

After being engaged in several large works in his native district, he undertook the construction of the cast-iron bridge over the River Lary, near Plymouth, at the express desire of the Earl of Morley, who had the discrimination to discover the latent talents of the young engineer, then only twenty-two years of age, and to his exclusive direction, with the approval of Mr. Telford, was intrusted the execution of that important work. It was commenced in the year 1824, and was completed in 1827, as described in the first volume of the Transactions of the Institution. This was soon followed by the construction of the floating steam-bridge for crossing the estuary of the Dart, near Dartmouth, somewhat on the same principle as those subsequently established by him for crossing the Hamoaze between Torpoint and Devonport, as described in the second volume of the Transactions, and, later still, those at Saltash, at Southampton and at Portsmouth.

He was engaged also in the distribution of the water mains at H. M. Dockyard, Plymouth, and on the waterworks at Edinburgh.

In the year 1838 he removed from Plymouth to London, and soon became extensively occupied on important works, and was engaged in the Parliamentary contests of that remarkable period in the history of engineering. Among the numerous works upon which he was occupied may be mentioned the Montrose Suspension Bridge; the Inverness Bridge; the Leith, and the East and West India and London Docks, where he designed and executed extensive improvements, amounting to partial reconstruction.



The design for the construction of Docks at Birkenhead, in Cheshire, of such an extent as to create a formidable rival to Liverpool, brought Mr. Rendel very prominently before the world, and the protracted contests on this subject will not only be long remembered in the history of Parliamentary Committees, but the evidence given by the projector and other engineers, as now collected, forms a valuable record of the state of engineering practice. The almost incessant labour, and the mental anxiety inseparable from this undertaking, were more than even his powerful constitution could support, and it is feared that they tended to shorten his valuable life.

The daring project of constructing a dock at Great Grimsby, by projecting the works far out upon the mud banks of the River Humber, was next successfully accomplished and he commenced the two great works which alone suffice to hand down his name to posterity, beside those of Smeaton, Rennie, and Telford—the Harbours of Refuge of Holyhead and Portland;—both these works were conceived with the largest views, and have been carried on with great rapidity. In both cases the system was adopted of establishing timber stages over the line of the jetties, and depositing the masses of stone of all dimensions, by dropping them vertically from railway waggons into their positions; thus bringing up the mass simultaneously to above the level of the sea. In this manner, as much as 24,000 tons of stone have been deposited in one week, and to supply this vast demand monster blasts of five or six tons of gunpowder were frequently employed. These two great works are progressing very satisfactorily, and it is worthy of remark, that although the severe storms which have repeatedly occurred on the exposed coasts where they are situated have done some injury to portions of the stages, and of the temporary works, not a stone would appear to have been carried away from the jetties; and the success of the system may be said to be complete, in spite of the sinister predictions which prevailed before the system was tried.

Among the other works upon which Mr. Rendel was engaged should also be mentioned the constructions on the River Lea, and the improvements of the Nene River; the latter a work of considerable difficulty, and not yet completed. He was also employed by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners to report upon the drainage and other public works in Ireland.

He was less engaged in railways than in hydraulic works, but in England he executed the Birkenhead, Lancashire, and Cheshire Junction Line, and in India he had the direction of the "East Indian" and the "Madras Railways," the former projected by Mr. Macdonald Stephenson, as the first of the vast system now being formed, and which will work such a revolution in the destiny of the Indian Empire. The Ceylon and the Perambuco lines were also under his charge.

The limits of this short sketch preclude the possibility of enumerating more of the works upon which Mr. Rendel was engaged, and it would appear extraordinary how he could find time for such varied occupation, as, in addition to these active duties, he was very frequently called upon by the Government to report on large works, the most implicit confidence being reposed in his truthfulness, the correctness of his views, and the fearless expression of his opinions.

He was a man of great energy, clear perception, and correct judgment; his practical knowledge was well directed, and he knew how to make good use of the scientific acquirements and skill of all whose services he engaged. His evidence before Committees of the House was clear and convincing,—seldom failing in carrying his point,—and his Reports on Engineering works are so well conceived and drawn up, that it may be hoped they will be given to the world for the benefit of the profession. With these qualities, which were fully appreciated, it need scarcely be mentioned, that he rose rapidly to a very high position in his profession. He became a Fellow of the Royal Society, and was elected upon the Council; he was a very

early Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, having joined it in 1824. He had been for the last sixteen years upon the Council, and held the post of President during the years 1852 and 1853.

He was as amiable and kind in private life as he was energetic and firm in public, and his decease, which occurred on the 21st November, cast a gloom over the whole of the profession of which he was a brilliant ornament.

#### GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

CONSIDERABLE interest was excited at the opening meeting of the Royal Society by the exhibition of an apparatus (see p. 956) constructed by Professor Bunsen and Dr. Roscoe, for testing, or rather measuring, the chemical action of light. The success of these new and very remarkable experiments, as regards their bearings on photo-chemical induction, will be of considerable importance to the art of photography. The great drawback hitherto in making photographic illustrations available for books has been the uncertainty in tone of the multiplication of impressions. With an apparatus for testing the amount of chemical action that is going on, the result of the process may be measured exactly. Dr. Bunsen's laboratory is, we hear, the most exact in Europe, and the nicety of his experiments something marvellous.

Amongst recent accessions of an interesting character to the British Museum, not yet generally known to the public, the valuable collection of ancient ornaments and reliques obtained from the catacombs at Kertch by Dr. Duncan McPherson, late Inspector-General of Hospitals, Turkish Contingent, form a new feature in the series of antiquities. They are the result of the excavations carried out at his expense during the recent occupation of Kertch by the allied armies, and the unfortunate destruction of the precious collections heretofore procured in the museum at that place has given an increased interest and value to the reliques disinterred by Dr. McPherson, and which he has liberally presented to the National Depository. They comprise, with vases of bronze, terra cotta, and glass, ivory carvings, ornaments of gold and other metals, including examples of a high class of ancient Greek art, certain objects also of a later age, but of even greater interest to the English antiquary. These consist of personal ornaments of bronze, identical in form with those found in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in our own country, explored by the Hon. R. Neville and other archaeologists. The presence of these remains of so distinctly Saxon a character in the catacombs at Kertch, can only be explained by the supposition that they are vestiges of some of the Varangian body-guards of the Byzantine Emperors. The Anglo-Saxon origin of many of those warriors is clearly stated by Ordericus, and other historians. Dr. McPherson will deliver a memoir on these curious discoveries at the monthly meeting of the Archaeological Institute on Friday next. He has in preparation a detailed publication of the results of his late interesting researches in the Cimmeric Bosphorus.

Major Burton and Captain Speke are now en route for the scenes of their new adventures, in exploring the sources of the Nile. Speke went out by the *Indus* to join his old comrade, who was already in Egypt, and we trust that they may meet with no misfortune, such as that which cut short their Berberah expedition. Among their travelling gear they have an iron boat in pieces, to be put together and launched on the shore of the Lake Nyassi, the great inland sea of Eastern Africa. If no hindrances are in the way, beyond what energy and perseverance can overcome, we shall soon know more of this long mysterious region.

Mr. J. M. Kemble has announced that he is prepared to publish a new and greatly improved edition of the 'Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici,' including about sixty charters and other new documents. In a letter in 'Notes and Queries,' Nov. 22, Mr. Kemble gives the proposed plan of the work, the importance of which, as bearing

upon national history, as well as on topography and archaeology, ought to secure the support necessary for undertaking the publication. The researches of Mr. Kemble and other explorers of the documents of Saxon England have now materially cleared up many points of history before obscure. To the new edition of the 'Codex Diplomaticus' will be appended lists, as complete as they can now be made, of the Anglo-Saxon kings and bishops, with the dates of their accessions and deaths, and also a chronological table of the principal events of Anglo-Saxon history from the commencement of our written records till the Norman Conquest.

The arrangements for the Atlantic submarine telegraph seem to be proceeding prosperously, and there is every prospect of the scheme being carried into effect next summer. Almost the whole capital has been subscribed, and the contract for the cable is considerably below the amount estimated. But more important is the support promised from the British Government, which has offered the use of ships for completing or verifying the sub-oceanic survey, and has guaranteed four per cent. on the assumed capital of 350,000*l.*, until the net profits equal a dividend of six per cent., when the payment of 10,000*l.* will be continued for twenty-five years. The only condition is, that the Government shall have precedence in the use of the telegraph, except in case of the American Government guaranteeing a subvention on equal terms. When the Government messages exceed the amount that would be paid at the ordinary rates for transmission, payment will be made for the excess. These are terms more liberal than could have been anticipated, and indicate the strong desire felt for the completion of this great international undertaking.

It has been announced that the Prince Napoleon of France, in his recent voyage to the north, cast into the sea a number of blocks of wood of a peculiar shape, with the view of ascertaining the direction of the currents. In compliance with the wishes of the French Government, the Governments of Great Britain, the Netherlands, Portugal, Mecklenburg, Oldenburg, and the Free Towns of Germany, have given the necessary instructions for causing these blocks, picked up by their vessels at sea, or washed ashore in their territories, to be forwarded to Paris. In each block is a phial containing pieces of paper, setting forth in French, English, and Latin, the date, the latitude, and the longitude at which the blocks were thrown into the sea, and requesting that the date, latitude, and longitude at which they may be picked up may be noted.

'The Hobart Town Colonial Times' reports the arrival of the Pitcairn islanders in Norfolk Island, which has been allotted to them by the British Government, their old home proving insufficient for the regular and comfortable subsistence of their growing numbers. The ship *Morayshire* left Sydney on the 23rd of February, and, after leaving stores on Norfolk Island, reached Pitcairn's Island on the 22nd of April. On the 3rd of May, 198 souls—96 males and 102 females, a large proportion children—quitted the island, and arrived at their new settlement on the 7th of June, with which they have since expressed themselves highly satisfied. All their goods and chattels were carried with them in the migration, including an interesting relic—one of the guns of the memorable ship *Bounty*, which is to be conveyed to England.

The sale of the library of the late William Haseldine Pepys, Esq., F.R.S., F.S.A., at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, next week, will be an event of some interest to book collectors and antiquaries. Among the treasures and rarities of the collection are the first four folios of Shakespeare, the first edition of Milton, the first and very rare edition of Izaak Walton's 'Complete Angler,' 'The Mirror of the World,' printed by Caxton in 1481, Higden's 'Polycricon' (Caxton), many rare versions of the Holy Scriptures, Missals, and Breviaries, including a Breviary on vellum, printed by Jenson in 1478, rare English Chronicles, and illuminated books and manuscripts. Among the scientific books are the publications of several of the learned societies, and a complete set



of the Philosophical 'Transactions.' A large number of works relating to the antiquities and topography of London, a number of books on angling, and other collections on special subjects, will add to the interest of the sale.

Mr. Angus Reach, who has been for some time laid aside from literary work by paralysis, died on the 25th inst., in his thirty-sixth year. His writings were principally in periodicals, but he also published some works of merit, especially a pleasant volume of sketches on the vine and olive districts of France, 'Claret and Olives, or the Garonne and the Rhone,' 'Clement Lorimer,' 'Leonard Lindsay,' 'The Natural History of Bores,' and several other works of light literature, were popular in their day. A grant of 100*l.* from the Royal Bounty fund was bestowed upon him recently by Lord Palmerston. A benefit night given by the amateur theatrical performers indicated the estimation in which Mr. Reach was held by many of his literary brethren, by whom his loss is sincerely regretted.

'The John O'Groat's Journal' reports that a statue has been erected at Wick to the memory of Sir John Sinclair, Bart., whose patriotic labours for the social improvement of Scotland have endeared his name to all Scotchmen. The 'Statistical Account of Scotland,' a work the plan and execution of which was entirely due to his efforts, has given him a title to fame in the literary and historical annals of the nation.

The subjects have been announced for the first competition for the Greek Gaisford prizes at Oxford—a translation into Homeric verse of Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' B. VI., lines 56—98; and a dialogue in Greek prose on 'Empedocles.' The competition is open to all undergraduates who have not completed their 17th term.

The University of London gave up possession of the rooms at Burlington House, intended for the use of the Royal, Linnean, and Chemical Societies, on Monday, and the Government have now to cleanse and paint them for occupation.

A pension of 30*l.* a year has been conferred on Mr. Alexander MacLagan, author of 'Sketches from Nature,' 'Ragged School Rhymes,' and other poems, which have been received with considerable favour by the Scottish public.

It may be remembered by many of our readers that in 1831 a band of thieves stole from the Bibliothèque Royale, at Paris, a great number of valuable medals, some of them Roman and some French. The thieves were detected, and the larger part of their booty was happily recovered; but not a few of the more precious gold and silver medals were melted down by them, and a complete collection of silver medals illustrative of events in the reign of Louis XIV. completely disappeared, nor did all the attempts that were made for a long time after to discover what had become of it produce any result. By a paragraph in the Paris papers of this week, we perceive that the police, having occasion to make a search in the house of a receiver of stolen goods, found, to their surprise, the collection in question, complete as it had been stolen. They of course seized it *sans cérémonie*, and restored it to the Bibliothèque. In keeping it uninjured for the long space of a quarter of a century, the receiver, one would almost suppose, was an enthusiastic numismatist.

Ludwig Bechstein, the well-known writer of German ballad literature and fairy tales, has just advertised a new work, entitled 'Contributions from the Lives of the Dukes of Saxe-Meiningen and their relations to Men of Science.' It is said that this work is full of curious anecdotes, and contains much interesting and some really valuable matter.

A collection of very pretty poems and verses has just been published at Coire, in Switzerland, edited by Otto Carisch. They are the production of a peasant girl of Granbunden, a locality already celebrated for its poetic talent.

By a decision of the Assembly of the city of Frankfurt, the copyright in Schiller's works, about the duration of which there was some legal doubt, is to be preserved to his heirs to the year 1867.

A new library for the working classes has just been opened in Berlin; it is the fifth of the kind that city possesses.

Baron von Hammer Purgstall, the celebrated Orientalist and most aged member of the Viennese Academy of Science, is dangerously ill, and his life despaired of.

M. Orioli, professor of Archæology in the University of Rome, died in that city on the 5th.

Monsieur Rion, a Swiss naturalist, is just dead.

## FINE ARTS.

### ILLUSTRATED GIFT-BOOKS.

*The Keepsake*, 1857. Edited by Miss Power, with Engravings, under the superintendence of Mr. Frederick A. Heath. Bogue.

YEAR by year our welcome friends, the Christmas Gift-Books, improve in splendour of outward array, and present themselves in glorious costumes of cloth and gold, flowered with patterns of increased ingenuity and taste. Not so their contents, however; they, at least, are unchanged, and the outward garb of prosperity adorns only the old familiar features. In 'The Keepsake' we have the same array of tempting beauties as of old by way of illustration, and the same medley of dashing little fragments by old hands, mixed up with anonymous and other attempts from novices about which all criticism must perforce be silent. First, as to the engravings. A delicate rendering of Thorburn's miniature of *Lady Molesworth*, by Mr. W. H. Mote, appears as the frontispiece, and a very exquisite specimen of the art it is. *Lady Grey*, engraved by Mr. B. Eyles from Mr. Desanges' picture, (why does Mr. Gush's name appear at the bottom of the plate?) queens it over all the rest in extreme stateliness of form and marvellous expression of feature. *Lady Palk*, an engraving from the Academy picture by the same artist, is the only other portrait. But *Teresa's Sketch*, by Mr. W. Gush, *Helen*, by Mr. T. Brooks, Mr. Herrick's *Beatrice*, and Mr. Solomon's *Bride*, though unaccompanied by distinguished names, fill up niches in the gallery of beauty which it is the particular province of 'The Keepsake' to present to its admiring readers. Nor should the descriptive scenes, from designs by Dicksee, E. H. Corbould, Dukes, J. G. Naish, and Margaret Gillies, be unnoticed. The list of contributors in verse includes Mr. and Mrs. Barrett Browning, Barry Cornwall, Charles Swain, and A. A. Watts, besides other less fancied votaries of the Muse. The poems by the three former are the gems of the cabinet.

Here is Mrs. Browning's ballad, which needs no introduction or recommendation of ours:—

#### "AMY'S CRUELTY."

"Fair Amy of the terraced house,  
Assist me to discover  
Why you, who would not hurt a mouse,  
Can torture so your lover.

You give your coffee to the cat,  
You stroke the dog for coming,  
And all your face grows kinder at  
The little brown bee's humming.

But when he haunts your door, (the town  
Marks coming and marks going),  
You seem to have stitched your eyelids down  
To that long piece of sewing.

You never give a look—not you,  
Nor drop him a good morning,  
To keep his long day warm and blue,  
So fretted by your scolding."

She shook her head,—"The mouse and bee  
For crumb or flower will linger;  
The dog is happy at my knee,  
The cat purrs at my finger,

But he,—to him the least thing given  
Means great things at a distance!  
He wants my world, my sun, my heaven,  
Soul, body, whole existence.

They say, Love gives as well as takes;  
But I'm a simple maiden,  
My mother's first smile, when she wakes,  
I still have smiled and prayed in.

I only know my mother's prayer,  
Which gives all and asks nothing;  
And this new loving sets the groove  
Too much the way of loathing.

Unless he give me all in change,  
I forfeit all things by him.  
The risk is terrible and strange—  
I tremble doubt, deny him.

He's sweetest friend, or hardest foe;  
Best angel, or worst devil;  
I either hate, or—love him so,  
I can't be merely civil.

You trust a woman who puts forth  
Her blossoms thick as summer's?  
You think she dreams what love is worth,  
Who casts it to new-comers?

Such love's a cowslip-ball to fling,  
A moment's pretty pastime.  
I give—myself, if anything,  
The first time and the last time.

And, neighbour of the trellised house,  
A man should murmur never,  
Though treated worse than dog or mouse,  
Till doted on for ever."

Among the prose stories and sketches is a pleasant little bit of description of Uttoxeter, by the author of 'The Scarlet Letter,' &c., some clever gossip about Chamois and Chamois Hunters, by Albert Smith, and divers attempts to portray scenes of "the domestic affections," fashionable and other modern life, &c., among which not the least clever are Mrs. Grenville Murray's sketch, 'The Heiress,' and 'Frank Leslie's Wife,' by the editor, Miss Marguerite A. Power.

*Rhymes and Roundelays in Praise of a Country Life. Adorned with many Pictures.* Bogue.

OF a volume devoted exclusively to descriptions of nature culled from a long line of native poets, and illustrated by all the resources of modern art, it is impossible to speak, except in terms of praise and congratulation. It is sufficient to say, that here will be found extracts from almost every English poet of mark who has sung of the woods and the streams, the sports and manners, the natural features and the natural history of his country, from Fletcher, Ben Jonson, Shakspeare, Milton, Herrick, down to Byron and Shelley, Wordsworth and Southey, Montgomery, Proctor, Howitt, and Tennyson. A few foreign names mingle in the list—as, for instance, Tieck, the Duke of Orleans, Kirchberg, Von Nifen, and Von Salis. The woodcuts, however, are the marvel of the book—particularly the landscapes of Birket Foster, which certainly never have been excelled by that artist, either in richness, abundance, or luminous effect. We do not remember ever to have seen his compositions so prodigal of landscape beauties as in this work. We take, for example, the scene from *The Hamlet*:—

"For them the moon with cloudless ray  
Mounts to illumine their homeward way,"  
or the sunrise to illustrate Barton:—

"And more magnificent art thou, bright sun,  
Uprising from the Ocean's billowy bed."

Or, as a more remarkable instance still—the romantic composition, radiant with the purest light, which accompanies Shelley's line—

"Through which the moon's unclouded grandeur rolls."

The artist has here caught some sparks of ethereal fire from the poet he is illustrating. He has been equally successful in the grouping of figures and composition generally in *The Village Inn*, and the *Harvest Home*.

Next Mr. Absolon, with his admirable figures of children and youths, attracts our admiration, particularly in the group attached to the poem *Spring* (p. 25.) Mr. Ansdell's *Lambs* (p. 82), and *Deer* (159), are also every way worthy of his pencil.

Mr. Walter Goodall contributes some pleasing figure subjects; Mrs. Jane E. Hay, some tall-pieces of charming fancy; Harrison Weir, hunting and landscape scenes; Frederick Taylor, a capital figure of a fox-hunter, with Reynard creeping away in a corner; and Messrs. Duncan, Dodgson, Hulme, and Edward Goodall, various extracts from the glowing pages of national scenery to be found in the nooks and byways of merry England.

We have only to add, that the printing, paper, and style of this volume are of the highest quality, and the binding rich and massive.

*A Campaign in the Crimea; an Historical Sketch.* By George Brackenbury. Second Series. Illustrated from Drawings by William Simpson. Colnaghi and Co.

THIS is the second series of a work which appeared last year, and it embraces a similar range of subjects. The tale of the war has now been told so often, that Mr. Brackenbury's treatise will not, perhaps, find many eager readers, owing to the triteness of the subject, and to the fact of its being a compilation from the travels of Clarke, Koch, and Oliphant, the works of Prince Demidoff, Mr. Scott, Captain Spencer, and Mr. H. D. Seymour, and the correspondence of Messrs. Russell and Woods. Here we have, however, a valuable record, in a condensed form, of the leading facts of those heart-stirring events, accompanied by Mr. Simpson's drawings, which have long earned the praises of those best acquainted with the facts, and best able to judge of their accuracy. Never was there a war so profusely illustrated, so closely and accurately brought home to the senses of those gentlemen and ladies of England who live at home at ease as this has been, and Mr. Simpson's sketches have formed no unimportant share in the illustrations. The attentive earnestness, care, and thoughtfulness which appear in every corner of Mr. Simpson's compositions, assure us of the accuracy and truthfulness of the scenes he lays before us. The view of *Cape Aiyá*, with which we are already familiar, we have always admired for the poetical feeling the artist has thrown into a subject which admits, and indeed actually furnishes, some of the sublimest elements of landscape art. Then, as an instance of unwearied care in drawing, and of fine sharp execution, we may take the view of the *Docks at Sebastopol*. Many a winter's evening may be beguiled by poring over these faithful records of glories and sufferings which will always be the foremost facts in the history of the age in which they occurred.

#### THE TURNER EXHIBITION.

SEVEN new pictures have been added to the Turner collection at Marlborough House, — where the imperfect arrangements, the perplexing lights, and the crowded state of the rooms, are more obnoxious than ever, and render the inspection of works about which all are curious, a task of no inconsiderable toil and difficulty.

1806. *The Goddess of Discord in the Garden of the Hesperides*. This noble painting is a further illustration of the culminating period of Turner's

first manner. It was painted one year after the famous *Shipwreck*, which hangs in the furthest room. But whereas, in that magnificent sea-scene nothing is introduced which the painter may not have seen with his own eyes, and studied from life; here, in the choice of a mythological subject, Turner steps out of the region of realities into a world peopled by impossible beings. In Claude and Gaspar Poussin, classical figures are introduced merely to give the subject a name, or to lend to it the attraction of human interest; or by way of apology for a piece of courtly or classical landscape, compiled from various sources, and combined according to the taste of the artist. But in Turner the action is at least equal in importance to the scene in which it is placed. He was already beginning to make his knowledge of landscape subservient to his indulgence in imaginary creations. Nature was no longer the final aim of the painter, but the expression of his own thoughts in that vast natural vocabulary which his long studies had acquired. Turner was, in fact, no longer a student or a disciple, he was already a master, soon to become a self-worshipper, and, finally, an enthusiast and a wanderer from the common traditions and the common sense of mankind. In the foreground of this picture are seen, surrounded by attendants, the three daughters of Hesperus, one of whom hands the golden fruits to the goddess of Discord,

"The Abominable, that unriveted came  
Into the fair Pelæan banquet-hall,"

whilst stretched out his whole huge length over acres of rocky height, his spiny back itself forming a mountain crest, lies the horrible fire-eating dragon, whose mouth, like a volcano, sends forth smoke and vapour that fill the air, and mingle afar off with the clouds. The painter shows us how a few natural phenomena might suggest the idea of such a monster to the imaginative or credulous eye. Every part of this scene has been conceived in the most vivid and powerful manner. Not only are the exquisite windings of the stream, beside which happy groups are wandering, and the rocky chasm in which the river disappears on the right, treated with the most picturesque beauty, but the masses of foliage and the endless ranges of mountain show the artist's wealth of resources, whilst the figures have been treated with more than ordinary care. In style of painting, as of composition, nothing here is exaggerated or eccentric: the colour and the texture are as rich and sound as the ideas of the picture are simple, noble, and universally intelligible.

1811. (*circ.*) *Ruin—Cattle in Water*. This is a smaller and comparatively unimportant work. The whole sketch has been made with the utmost rapidity, and in a broad manner: the attempt being to secure effects of colour, reflexion, and atmosphere, rather than to present any well-matured ideas to the spectator. It is a memorandum rather than a picture; intended to aid and exemplify the practice of the painter more than to gratify the ordinary eye.

1828. *Scene from Boccaccio*. This is a fair example of the artist's second manner, where his conceptions had become less clear, and his groups of figures were treated with careless generality. Still the magic of Turner's art is perceptible in the truth and solemnity with which he piles a mass of pale yellow buildings against a blue Italian sky, and in the pleasing mystery and intricacy of the green alley which extends up the right of the picture. The groups in the central portion can only be partially made out; and the work has evidently deteriorated from changes of colour in the materials.

1829. *Ulysses deriding Polyphemus*. In this magnificent picture, every great quality that contributed to make up the sum of Turner's genius again asserts itself. It is a perfect idyl of grandeur and beauty, sublime in conception, rich in fancy, and glorious in execution. Triumph is displayed in every fold of the galley's swelling sails and floating streamers, in every ripple that breaks from her prow, in the starry band of ethereal Oceanides, and the tumbling swarms of dolphins that herald its track, in the crowds of sailors that

hang upon the masts and shrouds, wondering yet secure, listening to the taunts of Ulysses, and in the central figure of the hero himself, who shouts to the blind giant, where he sits hurling one impotent hand into the air, with the other shrouding his eyeless face. How sufficient importance is given to the small and distant figure of Ulysses, is certainly a marvel of composition; and every portion of this astonishing work abounds with beauties. The morning sun lighting up the rocks of the island, and the sea with its vessels, and driving before it the murky mists of night, is in Turner's noblest manner. Two opposing and contrasted lights are produced by the sun on the right, and the fire on the left, which still burns in a cavern near the shore—the scene of Ulysses' revenge. Between these two lights lies one of those mighty scales of colour of which Turner loved to strike every note. The purples, pinks, and greys of the sky, and of the ensigns that float above the vessel; the blue, green, and gold of the sun-lighted sea, and the endless combination of forms on board the galley, are mingled and interchanged to a harmony and glory such as the language of Shelley only can describe, and the toiling sight can only slowly and with difficulty comprehend.

1832. *Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego*. The action of this picture is confused, and the figures indistinct. In the distance, however, appears the statue set up by Nebuchadnezzar; and the flames of the furnace seem to be represented as consuming the servants who executed the commands of the monarch. In the foreground, a royal or noble lady, supported by her assistants, is turning away, apparently in horror, from the scene which is being enacted.

1837. *Regulus leaving Rome*. This, again, is in the second manner of Turner, founded upon recollections of Claude, with his own favourite resource of putting the sun in the centre of the picture, and loading it with paint till canvas and colour look like some monstrous specimen of morbid anatomy. The attempt, no doubt, was to produce the effect of all-pervading, sun-illuminated mist, but the result, as at present beheld, is only a paste of yellow paint with indistinct traces of vessels and buildings, embedded, like extinct animals, deep in its strata. Only at the edges of the picture can be traced piles of architecture, spars of vessels, galleys, and figures of bathers, and others engaged in various occupations, and grouped in positions expressive of the different emotions of curiosity, compassion, and sorrow for the fate of the Roman hero.

1850. *The Visit to the Tomb*. This is the latest of Turner's works hitherto exhibited; and in its present situation is partly invisible, and wholly unintelligible to the ordinary eye. We see a certain indistinct haze of figures, to which a lively fancy may be able to attach some meaning, and which will be nearer or further from the truth in proportion to the spectator's knowledge of art in general and of Turner in particular. No one, except a thorough-paced devotee of Turner, will assert that there can be much value in a work of this description. We acknowledge, however, the propriety of suspending an opinion upon this and similar productions, until they can really be seen under the necessary conditions of light, room, and distance.

The following list of prices obtained for a choice selection of ninety-one drawings in water-colours, at Messrs. Foster's, on Wednesday, will show the increasing interest that is felt for works of sterling merit, when selected with care and arranged with judgment. Lots 12 to 17 comprised some of Turner's earliest tinted drawings, from Dr. Monro's collection. Some of these, particularly *The Maid, Naples*, and *View of Salanache, Savoy*, are full of subject, carefully and simply treated. They fetched 27l. 8s. Next in interest were four drawings in sepia (21 to 24), by W. P. Frith, from 'The Man of Fashion.' The subjects are, *North and Amanda at Cards*, and three others, full of gallant and character—16½ guineas. *The Gallant Act* (39), a capital drawing by Stanfield, R.A., representing a young seaman in the act of nailing the colours to



the mast, fetched 25 guineas. *Cologne* (41) and *Strasbourg* (42), by Prout, 21 guineas. *Purple and Green Grapes, of the Highest Quality* (50), by W. Hunt, a subject which exhibits marvellous powers of colouring, 31 guineas. *Newark Castle* (54), a gloomy subject, where the threatening lowering sky is in harmony with the grey massive ruin—a drawing full of power and sentiment, 15 guineas. *The Fruit Stall* (55), another "very powerful" drawing, by W. Hunt, 14 guineas. Four excellent drawings by De Wint, two of them displaying a great extent of landscape (61, 62, 64, and 65), 27l. 11s. *Aurillac, South of France* (66), and *Bologna* (67), two careful, clear, and beautiful drawings, by J. D. Harding, the latter engraved in Byron's works, 30 guineas. *Shooting Pony and Dogs* (70), by Fred. Taylor, 32 guineas. Three drawings by Copley Fielding, in his early manner, signed and dated 1815 (74 to 76), 33l. 5s. *The Rustic Toilet* (77), by Poole, one of the attractions of the collection, and an important drawing, 28 guineas. *Strada d'Alcala, Madrid* (78), a finished and beautiful drawing, by D. Roberts, 32 guineas. *Grapes, Plums, &c.* (80), by W. Hunt, of splendid quality and colour, 57 guineas. *A Scene on the Thames* (86), and *A Corn Field* (87), by De Wint, 24 guineas. Finally, the gem of the whole collection, *Windermere* (91), 17½ in. by 11½, by Turner, engraved in the 'England and Wales,' with marvellous effects of sunlight and air, and exhibiting the main excellences of the great painter, was put up at 100 guineas, and after a spirited competition, was knocked down to Mr. Gambart, at the extraordinary price of 255 guineas. The sale realized upwards of 1000l.

The new statue to Sir C. J. Napier, in Trafalgar-square, was unveiled to the public on Wednesday last. It is satisfactory to announce this addition to the memorials of our departed worthies, whom, Dr. Waagen asserts, the English, above all others, delight to honour. The figure itself is of bronze, upwards of twelve feet high, on a pedestal standing seventeen feet from the ground. The General is represented in his uniform, holding a scroll in his right hand and a sword in his left. One foot of the figure projects beyond its base, and is balanced by a corresponding fall of the military cloak at the back. The base of the statue is a plain square plinth of granite, without ornament of any kind. The sides of the pedestal, which display only one moulding of the simplest kind in its lower portion, slope slightly inwards. On the front face is the following inscription:—"Charles James Napier, General, born MDCCCLXXXII; died MDCCCLIII. Erected by public subscription from all classes, civil and military, the most numerous subscribers being private soldiers." The general effect of a front view is decidedly commanding and noble, but on a side aspect there is a tendency to heaviness in the upper portion of the statue, which may be faithful, indeed, as a matter of portraiture, but will fail to attract the admiration or raise the enthusiasm of the ordinary spectator. The sculptor is Mr. G. G. Adams, already known for his successful bust and statue of the Duke of Wellington.

The renowned art-polemic, Mr. Morris Moore, has now a worse grievance to complain of than even the mismanagement of the National Gallery, and the evil doings of Sir Charles Eastlake and the other authorities. Zeal for the public welfare has often led a better man into a worse scrape, but although Dr. Waagen, the director of the Berlin Museum, is one of his controversial opponents, we trust Mr. Moore will be persuaded that, in this instance, it was not the peculiar form of his patriotism, but only an awkward mistake, which consigned him to the custody of the Prussian police. In a matter touching the liberties of the British subject, Mr. Moore will meet with more sympathy in this country, than in his attacks upon the probity and discrimination of the conservators of our national pictures.

We announced a few weeks back that the French Government had fixed the opening of the Annual Exhibition of Fine Arts in Paris for the 15th of May next. It has since decided, and has offi-

cially announced, that it shall take place on the 25th of March, and that the Exhibition shall end on the 25th of May. The reason assigned for this change of date is that an Agricultural and a Cattle Show is to commence on the 10th of June, in the Exhibition Palace in the Champs Elysées, in which the Art Exhibition is to be held; and that the latter must be over in sufficient time to enable the palace to be got ready for the former. The step taken by the Government is very bitterly complained of in the French capital. In the first place, the period between this and the 25th of March is, it is said, too short to enable all the pictures and other works in preparation to be got ready; in the second, the artists think themselves greatly aggrieved at being obliged to give way to a show of agricultural productions and of live stock.

We mentioned some time since that it was the intention to publish facsimiles of some of the choicest woodcuts and engravings of Albert Durer. The first number of this valuable work, under the title of the 'Albert Durer Album,' has now appeared. Fully to appreciate their value, one must consider the important place which the art of engraving on wood and copper held in Germany in the days of the Reformation; it was to Germany what the frescoes of the middle ages were to Italy, and in them the bold rough spirit of the times is preserved and chronicled, exhibiting more of strength and determination than of grace or delicacy. Kaulbach, to whom, conjointly with Kreling, the selection for, and superintendence of, the publication of the Durer Album engravings was entrusted, is said to have spoken of them in the following terms:—"May the young artists of my country perceive what an important impetus the reproduction of these beautiful works will give to their studies, and that from these long-buried treasures of the greatest of German artists, they may gain something of that true old Teutonic style from which our present generation has so sadly departed." It is earnestly to be desired that the circulation may be sufficiently large to allow Herr Zeizer, the publisher, to sell at a cheaper rate than he at present proposes. The numbers will only appear half yearly. The one before us contains three plates—viz., *The Holy Family with Anna and Jehochim, The Flight into Egypt, and The Saints Stephen, Gregory, and Lorenzo*; they are beautifully executed, and are faithful copies of the originals. The next numbers will be filled with plates from the Passion, the Life of the Virgin, and the Revelations.

Baron Steuben, a German historical painter, has just died at Paris.

#### MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

IN the dearth of original dramatic works activity has to be maintained in reviving old and translating foreign plays. At the Olympic this week Mrs. Inchbald's comedy, *Wives as they Were, and Maids as they Are*, has been reproduced, and a good idea it gives, not of the manners of its time, but of the stage representations of them "sixty years since." *Lady Priory* (Miss Swanborough) is the model of a correct and submissive wife, in spite of being united to an old and cross husband; *Miss Dorrillon* (Mrs. Stirling) and *Lady Mary Raffle* (Miss Herbert) are two specimens of maids in high life as they were seen in the mirror held up by Mrs. Inchbald. Dashing and extravagant, heedless of conventional decorum, hunted by bailiffs, and lodged in prison, yet exhibiting a "good-hearted" generosity and an under-current of tender feeling, the *Miss Dorrillon* of the play is certainly a more attractive personage than the cold and severe *Lady Priory*. Nor was *Lady Mary Raffle* more likely to be an example of warning, though there is no doubt that the play was intended to be morally instructive. The types of the characters were not found in real life sixty years ago, but in old books or plays. Horace Walpole, in chronicling the escapades of some noble ladies in the young days of Ranelagh-gardens, has sketched the originals of

*Miss Dorrillon* and *Lady Mary Raffle*. The acting is excellent, though Mrs. Stirling can scarcely assume the youthful dash of *Miss Dorrillon*. In *Lady Mary Raffle* Miss Herbert appears to advantage, and displays art and grace that ought to be more frequently called into exercise. With the exception of Mr. G. Vining, the gentlemen carry themselves somewhat stiffly in the costume and the manners of the time.

A farce adapted from the French, under the Anglified title of *Jones the Avenger*, affords some situations for the display of Mr. Robson's intense tragicomic humour, but the silliness of the plot and of the dialogue forbids its being more than one of his passing representations. *Jones* has to avenge the dishonour of his uncle upon some unknown offender of the name of *Tomlinson*, the owner of a boot found in his aunt's bed-room. *Tomlinson* is supposed to be discovered in a watchmaker, who comes to repair the clock, and *Jones* makes sundry unsuccessful attempts to destroy him, but they all fail, till his object seems to be effected by his being drowned in swimming across the Thames for a wager. The drowned clockmaker reappears, but the terror, excitement, and compunction of *Jones* in the interval, are represented by Mr. Robson with powerful energy. The unconscious simplicity of *Tomlinson* is well rendered by Mr. Cooke, and the cockney humour of Mr. Rogers, as *Pipes*, a musical gentleman, a love rival of the artist *Jones*, is also a clever piece of acting.

The success of the winter opera season at Drury-lane has exceeded expectation, and the performances are announced for continuance till the 6th of December. There has been little to notice in the performances, the parts being generally sustained by artists well known to the public. The great feature of the season has been the appearance of Grisi in all her great parts, and with a power which leaves the period of her next final retirement problematical. Her mastery of Verdi's music in *Il Trovatore* has added another triumph to the queen of the lyric drama. A new tenor, Signor Volpini, has in the same opera established a reputation as an excellent singer and intelligent actor. *Don Giovanni* has been twice given, with an unusually efficient cast, including Grisi, Rudersdorff, Fornes, Rovère, and Gassier, whose artistic singing does not compensate for inferiority in appearance and manner to the *Don Giovanni* of Tamburini. As *Figaro*, M. Gassier is more in his element, and the *Barber of Seville* has rarely been better performed, Madame Gassier, M. Rovère, and Herr Fornes sustaining the other leading parts.

The usual winter musical season has commenced, the first meeting of the Sacred Harmonic Society having taken place last night, when Handel's *Solomon* was performed. At St. Martin's Hall, the *Israel in Egypt* has been given with the efficient choral strength under Mr. Hullah's direction. Among the miscellaneous musical events of the week, the first of Miss Dolby's winter series of concerts, and the appearance of Miss Arabella Goddard at M. Jullien's concerts, are the most worthy of mention.

Emil Devrient, the popular Dresden actor, has engaged to play for twenty nights in the Frederick William Theatre, in Berlin. Not only all the usual places, but a considerable number abstracted from the legitimate orchestra-room, have been already taken. The members of the theatre intended to give the artist a serenade on his arrival.

The celebrated 'Gewandhaus' concerts in Leipzig opened for the season on the 5th of October. In the first, the concert-meister, David, performed a new violin concerto, composed by himself, which was received with great enthusiasm; it is said to surpass in beauty of melody and grace of composition all his previous works, and his execution of it on the violin is spoken of in the highest terms. In the same concert another novelty was produced—viz., an overture to Calderon's comedy of *Dame Kobold*, by Herr Reinecke, a disciple of the late Dr. Schumann. It is full of genius, and characterized by less exaggeration than might have been expected from the school to which the author

belongs: it was well received, even by the critical audience of the Gewandhaus, to pass whose ordeal is in itself high praise. The third of these concerts was dedicated to the memory of Robert Schumann, and given up entirely to his compositions. However much people may differ as to the place Schumann will hold in future years, yet none will be found bold enough to deny him the title of one of the most original of modern composers; poetical, graceful, fantastic, and too often exaggerated and incomprehensible, his works still present a rich field of study to the thoughtful mind. What we do not at once comprehend we are apt at once to condemn; but the critics of the present day may remember that Beethoven's *Fidelio*, perhaps the most touching and the most popular of all musical compositions, was hissed off the Vienna stage by the audience and the critics of that time, and his glorious works condemned as wild and meaningless. The Schumann memorial concert opened with the overture to Byron's *Manfred*, a composition in which the undoubted beauties hardly compensate for its eccentricities and startling effects. Köckert's *Advent Lied*, arranged for solo chorus and orchestra, followed, and other compositions by the same author. The evening concluded with a phantasia for the violin, played by Dryshock.

We have no musical news of interest from Paris this week:—Madame Borghi Mamo has obtained great success in *The Favorite*, at the Grand Opera, and Mario, at the Théâtre Italien, has been singing in the *Barbère de Seville*, with not a little of the grace and charm of his best days.

Madame Ristori is said to have received, for each representation in Berlin, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds.

#### LEARNED SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Nov. 20th.—Dr. Miller, V.P., in the chair. Karl Haidinger, of Vienna, and Antonio Secchi, of Rome, were elected Foreign Members of the Society. George Boole, Esq., and John Welsh, Esq., were proposed as candidates for the Fellowship. A paper was read—“Photo-Chemical Researches,” by Professor Bunsen and Dr. Roscoe. The only instrument that has been applied to the measurement of the chemical action of light, was proposed in 1843, by Dr. Draper, of New York. The sensitive substance employed by him was a mixture of chlorine and hydrogen, and by measuring the diminution ensuing on exposure to light, he experimentally determined some important relations of photo-chemical action. Draper's instrument is, however, not adapted for accurate measurements, owing, in the first place, to the fact that the gas is subject to varying pressure; and, in the second place, that the statical equilibrium which must exist between the free and dissolved gases, in order that the free gas should consist of equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen, was never approached. In order to obtain more accurate results than was possible with Draper's titrometer, the authors sought for means of preparing a gas containing equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen; this means was found, contrary to Draper's express statement, in the electrolysis of strong aqueous hydrochloric acid. A series of volumetric analyses proved that the gas thus evolved consisted, as soon as the requisite saturation had been attained, of exactly equal volumes of its component parts, and did not contain the slightest trace of oxygen or oxide of chlorine. Another series of experiments with gas similarly prepared, but allowed to stand, before analysis, for many hours in the dark in closed vessels, proved that at the ordinary atmospheric temperature the gases do not enter into combination when the light is excluded. Being thus enabled to prepare a substance which undergoes decomposition on exposure to light, but does not change on preservation in the dark, an apparatus was constructed by means of which the laws of the chemical action may be thoroughly investigated, and the chemical action of light reduced to absolute measurement. The most essential conditions fulfilled by the in-

nious and valuable instrument invented by the authors are the following:—1. A continuous evolution of a gas, consisting of exactly equal volumes of chlorine and hydrogen, free from all foreign impurities. 2. Constant pressure on the gas and liquids throughout the apparatus. 3. Absence of all caoutchouc or other organic matter, which might alter the composition of the gas. 4. Exclusion of all variation in the composition of the gas in the apparatus from exposing the saturated liquids to the light. 5. Complete establishment of the statical equilibrium between the free and dissolved gases. 6. Complete elimination of the disturbing action of radiant heat. The instrument by means of which these important conditions are fulfilled is constructed entirely of glass, and consists essentially of four parts:—viz., 1. A decomposing tube in which the gases are generated from carbon poles. 2. A washing tube containing water, furnished with an air-tight glass stop-cock. 3. The vessel in which the gases are exposed to the action of the light, attached to the other parts of the apparatus by air-tight ground glass joints; and, 4. A horizontal tube, on which the diminution of volume in the insolation vessel is observed by means of a millimeter scale. When the apparatus is freshly filled with the requisite quantity of water, the pure electrolytic gas is allowed to pass through, certain necessary precautions being used, until a constant source of light, such as a coal gas flame, burning under certain circumstances, produces in equal times always the same alteration of volume. This constant maximum action is generally not reached until from eight to ten litres of gas (about fifteen pints) have passed through the instrument, and the saturation has continued for from three to six days. As soon, however, as the maximum is attained the instrument is ready for use, and preserves this constant sensibility for many weeks, requiring only a short saturation each day in order to fit it for accurate photo-chemical measurements. On exposing the gas to the light, the quantity of hydrochloric acid formed does not at once attain the maximum; a certain time often elapses before any alteration of volume is perceptible. A slight action is, however, soon observed, and this gradually increases until the permanent maximum is reached. The phenomenon, to which the authors have given the name of photo-chemical induction, is of great interest and importance. As the maximum action is not attained for several minutes after the first exposure, the observations can only be made use of as soon as the action for several successive minutes has become constant. By a combination of several actual observations, the difference between the indications are found to be very slight. A special investigation was conducted, for the purpose of determining the effect produced by the heat evolved from the slow combustion of the chlorine and hydrogen. Experiment and calculation gave the following as some of the more important results:—1. That the heat evolved in the insolation vessel from the combustion of the gases exerts no perceptible influence on the indications of the instrument. 2. That the slight diminution in volume which occurs in the first few seconds after exclusion of light, is entirely owing to a decrease of temperature from a cessation of the combustion. In order that the apparatus might be fully tested, the action effected by a coal-gas flame of constant dimensions on different days in June last was observed. The determinations gave the following results:—

	Action in one minute.	Difference from mean.
11th June .....	14.00 .....	+0.01
12th „ .....	14.26 .....	+0.35
13th „ .....	13.80 .....	—0.11
14th „ .....	13.83 .....	—0.08
15th „ .....	13.88 .....	—0.03
16th „ .....	13.72 .....	—0.19
Mean value .....		13.91

Observations made with the constant flame placed at different known distances from the insolation vessel proved that the amount of chemical action produced varied inversely as the square of the distance; and experiments made in September with

the standard flame gave results which agreed most exactly with those obtained in June. From the exact agreement of these various observations the authors are assured of the accuracy and reliability of the measurements made with their instrument. In order to see whether the variation of the atmospheric temperature exerted any influence on the sensibility of the electrolytic gas, the apparatus was saturated at various temperatures lying between 18° C. and 27°, and it was found that the differences between the action, at any two temperatures between the above degrees, was so slight that it did not exceed the unavoidable errors of experiment. The apparatus described in the paper was exhibited to the Society, and excited considerable interest among the chemists who were present.

ANTIQUARIES.—Nov. 20th.—Edward Hawkins, Esq., V.P., in the chair. An extensive list of books was read, the donations of individuals and learned societies, received during the vacation. The Secretary exhibited a number of relics of the Roman and Romano-British period, the collection of a provincial antiquary, chiefly found in the eastern counties. They consisted of bronze fibule, some of which were enamelled, celts, buckles, knitting implements, keys, &c. The Secretary (Mr. Akerman) exhibited a number of relics of the Anglo-Saxon period, obtained by him in Wiltshire, Gloucestershire, and Oxfordshire, in the autumn of the present year, comprising a fine example of a sword nearly a yard long, spear-heads of various sizes, knives, fibule, hair-pins, a coin of Carausius, and various other objects. Mr. Akerman discovered two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the village of Kemble, four miles south of the town of Cirencester, and this had led him to attempt the identification of the land limits, mentioned in grants of Ewen and Kemble to the abbey of Malmesbury, by the Anglo-Saxon kings. His researches had been amply repaid, and he exhibited a map of the district, upon which he had marked the ancient and modern names. Among these is the spring known as “Thames Head,” or the source of the Thames, and the “hoar-stone,” mentioned in the charter of King Æthelstan, as standing near it. This object has hitherto escaped the notice of topographers and tourists, owing probably to its being concealed from the view of persons who pass along the Roman Fosseway. The ancient name of this district (Ewelme, i.e., Origo Fontis) was derived, in fact, from the source of the Thames, but it has been corrupted to Ewen or Yeving. The circumstance that the field in which the spring rises is called “Ewen Field,” is a verification of this assertion. In early times there was a chapel at Ewen, but it appears to have been demolished when the church of Kemble was built, as the north aisle of that edifice is still called the “Ewen Aisle.” The locality of Kemble, its springs, and its lofty situation, favour the inference that it was an early Saxon settlement, and the scene of the peculiar sacrificial rites of that race. The discovery of two distinct burial-places of people who had not abandoned the pagan mode of sepulture favours this inference.

ASIATIC.—Nov. 15th.—S. Gregson, Esq., M.P., in the chair. W. Spottiswoode, Esq., was elected a Resident Member. Various donations to the Library and Museum were presented. Among the latter was a curious collection of emblems, insignia, MSS., stamps, &c., used in the secret political societies of China, received from H.E. Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong-Kong. A letter was read from His Majesty the Major-King of Siam, dated at his Palace in Bangkok, on the 8th of May last. The letter is written in English, and expresses his Majesty's most gracious acknowledgments at being elected an Honorary Member of the Royal Asiatic Society; and his great regret at the unfortunate loss of the diploma of honorary membership, together with presents from Her Majesty Queen Victoria, through the accidental upsetting of a boat in its passage from the ship. The King wishes the Society to suggest in what



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manner he can forward its objects; and promises to devote his leisure from public business to that end. In the meantime, his Majesty sends copies of the official and standard seals of the Government of Siam; also a dozen cards, engraved with his name in English characters. In a subsequent letter, addressed to the President, his Majesty forwards two small books, intended for the instruction of the Siamese in the English language, prepared by one of his nephews, and printed at the Royal printing-office. A letter was also read from His Majesty the Second King, tendering his thanks to the Society for his election as Honorary Member, and stating that, if he can promote the interests of the Society in any way, it will afford him sincere pleasure to do so. The Secretary then read, from a General Minute, by Sir H. G. Ward, 'On the Eastern Province of Ceylon,' some extracts relating to several very ancient and extensive tanks now gone to decay, which had been visited by him as governor of the island, with a view to the possibility of turning them to practical account. Within a space of sixty miles there are distributed no fewer than nine tanks, constructed with great labour, considerable engineering skill, and with such solidity that their embankments seem to defy the hand of time. They are formed by running an enormous bund, or rampart of earth, from one natural elevation to another, thus converting the valley between them into an artificial reservoir, which is supplied by the rains, and by the natural drainage and streams from the higher lands. The waters thus collected and stored are let off by sluices for the purposes of irrigation. Forty miles further north is the Padwil *colum* (tank), the most gigantic work of all, the bund of which is eleven miles long, and seventy feet high; thirty feet broad at the summit, and one hundred and eighty feet at the base. This tank was constructed in the sixty-second year of the Christian era; and must have occupied a million of people from ten to fifteen years. The enormous trees growing upon the bunds of this and other tanks attest the antiquity of the work. In the tank of Minney there is no visible outlet at the point where the stream issues forth; yet the supply of water is perennial, and is no doubt regulated by one of those ancient sluices placed under the bed of the lake, which seemed to have answered their purpose so admirably, though modern engineers cannot explain their action. These tanks are situated in a most lovely and fertile country, rich in all the elements of successful industry, but quite destitute of inhabitants, though in ancient times the country must have been thickly peopled. The tanks might be repaired at a comparatively small expense, but without men to utilize their advantages they would be useless. An attempt at colonizing must therefore be made; and Sir G. Ward recommends that a plan, proposed by Captain Sim, royal engineer, for settling the neighbourhood of the Kandely tank, should be fairly tested, and that 1000l. should be devoted to that purpose. Captain Sim's report on this tank is annexed, from which it appears that it presents an area of about fifteen square miles in the rainy season, and never less than three in the driest. Its interior is faced with loose boulders, and it has two stone sluices, or aqueducts, at different sites and levels; and the waters they supply unite at a short distance, and form a stream which, after a course of twelve miles, falls into the sea close to the harbour of Trincomalee. With the exception of the sluices, the tank is in perfect repair. Captain Sim recommends that cultivators should be invited to settle, and that the land should be let or sold to them at favourable rates; and, further, that advances should be made for the support of the most indigent during the first year of occupancy. The experiment, if fairly tried, may lead to valuable results, as there can be no doubt that there is a very poor and surplus population in the northern provinces and in other parts of the island.

GEOGRAPHICAL.—Nov. 24th.—Sir Roderick I. Murchison, Vice-President, in the chair. Captain

E. A. Acheron, Dr. H. Barth, Lieutenant L. Brine, R.N., Captain W. Brook, Captain E. Cooper, and Messrs. J. W. Childers, J. A. Beaumont, J. D. C. Ewing, G. M. Harrison, A. B. Hill, J. R. Langler, J. Palliser, H. S. Reid, J. M. Share, R.N., E. H. Stanley, J. L. Statham, and James Vaughan were elected Fellows. Various articles, relics of Sir John Franklin's expedition, obtained from the Esquimaux at Repulse Bay, by Dr. Rae, and others sent home by Mr. Anderson, from Montreal Island, were exhibited. The Chairman announced that he had reason to believe that the wishes of the deputation, which had waited upon the Earl of Clarendon, advocating an expedition up the Niger and Chad, would be complied with. 1. Lieutenant Pim read his 'Outline of a Plan for a Further Search after the Missing Expedition under Sir J. Franklin.' He commenced by expressing his belief that the subject would enlist the sympathy of every member, and proceeded to state that, as a decisive clue of the missing expedition had been obtained, in the shape of the relics purchased by Dr. Rae from the Esquimaux during his survey of part of Boothia, it was natural to look for the solution of the mystery to the locality of King William Land. Lieutenant Pim ascribed the failure of the last expedition, sent out by the Hudson Bay Company to follow up the traces of Franklin discovered by Dr. Rae, to various causes, but chiefly to the lateness of the period of the year when they started, and to the absence of an interpreter, and denied the existence of any evidence proving that the party had perished, since no vestige of human remains had been found, which would have otherwise been the case. The scheme he proposed was comprehensive. A screw steamer, with a complement of twenty men, was to penetrate as far down Peel Sound as possible, take up winter quarters, and, assisted by teams of dogs, purchased at the Danish settlements of Greenland, extend the search down both sides of the sound. Another screw steamer was to push through Behring Strait, and winter at King William Land; a third party was to descend the Great Fish River. Lieutenant Pim particularly desired the use of small steamers, supplied with dogs for travelling purposes. Who could doubt that, had Sir John Franklin had the command of 20 men only, instead of 138, he would have escaped from his icy prison as easily as Sir John Ross had done? The smaller number would enjoy abundance while the larger were perishing with hunger. The superiority of dogs over men for sledging purposes had, in Lieutenant Pim's opinion, been abundantly proved; frost being the most dreaded enemy of the men, while dogs are exposed to the severest inclemency of the weather with impunity. The most interesting locality for the search was, undoubtedly, King William Land, which, situated at the mouth of the Great Fish River, was, on account of its proximity to the magnetic pole, and the number of Esquimaux inhabiting its vicinity, who beyond a doubt were the depositories of the Franklin secret, of the greatest importance. Having pointed out the field of search, Lieutenant Pim described the eastern road to it, or that by Lancaster Sound, as comparatively uncertain; while he believed that sooner or later in each year, the northern shores of the American continent could be coasted by ships. Captain Collinson had engaged to take a ship to Simpson Bay in ten months, and, indeed, had given it as his opinion to him that he could take the Marlborough, the largest ship in the British navy, through. 2. The Chairman introduced to the meeting Mr. Cyrus Field, of the United States, who explained his plan of telegraphic communication between England and America. The deepest part of the valley of the Atlantic, surveyed between Ireland and Newfoundland, was 2070 fathoms, and with this telegraph they would be able to send by the electric current 30,000 words in twenty-four hours. A line was now completed between New York and Newfoundland, a distance of 1700 miles, and a message had been sent, and a reply received, in fifteen minutes. In conclusion, he (Mr. Field) would only add that as, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Americans de-

clared their independence of Great Britain, before the 4th of July, 1857, he hoped the two people would be again united. 3. The Secretary read a short paper from Dr. Vogel, 'On the Ivory Trade of Central Africa.'

METEOROLOGICAL.—November 25th.—Dr. Lee, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Members:—W. Huggins, Esq., F.R.A.S., B. T. Griffith, Esq., W. Vicary, Esq., and Professor Hennessy. The following paper was read by Dr. Moffat, 'On the Results of Ozone Observations at Different Heights, taken during the Months of March, April, May, and June of the Present Year.' The three stations at which the ozonometers were suspended were—one at the level of the sea, at the distance of a quarter of a mile from a tidal river; a second at the height of 260 feet, distance two miles; and the last at the height of 600 feet, four miles distant from the river. The quantity of ozone was found to be much greater at 260 feet than at the level of the sea; but considerably smaller at 600 feet high than at 260 feet. The station 600 feet high is situated to the south-east of a small town, near which are many brick-works and potteries, also to the south-west are brick and coal works; when these are in full employment the surrounding air is completely charged with the products of combustion. When the wind blows from east, south-east, south, or south-west, the charged air is carried to the station at the height of 600 feet; but when blowing from the west or south-west, the air would be taken to the station at the level of the sea. Thus it appears that the minimum of ozone at the sea level corresponds very nearly with the points of the compass, which gives the maximum quantity at the height of 260 feet. Meteorological observations also were read that had been made on board the steam-ship *Royal Charter*, Captain Boyer, during her voyage to Sydney, between February 16th and April 15th, by F. Haes, Esq. The amounts of ozone were found to be very regular throughout the voyage, giving a mean amount per day of 4.2 (Moffat's scale). On the 5th of March, a brilliant meteor was seen to fall from the constellation Orion to that of Ursa Major. On April 1st and 2nd, icebergs were seen in latitude 48° south and longitude 60° east. And on the night of the 12th, the wind blowing a gale from the south-east, the reading of the barometer fell, in four hours, from 29.300 inches to 28.700 inches; the hurricane quickly subsided at eleven A.M. on the 13th, and at noon the barometer reading was 28.880 inches. During her home passage the amounts of ozone were found rather different, it being observed that between latitude 25° north and 50° south the amount was very small, but appeared in large quantities both in north and south of those latitudes.—Observations on Board the *Marlborough*, during her Passage from Calcutta to England, during the present Year, by C. A. Gordon, Esq., M.D. Between India and the equator the temperature of the water on eleven days was higher than that of the air, the average temperature of the sea being 84°·7 and that of the air 82°·7. The mean reading of the barometer was 30.000 inches, and the range remarkably small. The specific gravity of the ocean surface water undergoes very considerable changes. The surface water, on the 18th of March, in latitude 20° north, longitude 88° east, was 1022, the next day it rose to 1024, and, on the 20th, suddenly descended again to 1022; it was found that an actual decrease in density took place when in the immediate vicinity of the line. Between the equator and a point immediately south of Fort Dauphin, Madagascar, the temperatures of the air and sea were very nearly equal; the mean reading of the barometer was 30.000 inches, and it was found to reach higher during the prevalence of south-east wind. The mean specific gravity was 1024.30, and it was again observed that the density of the water was less in the vicinity of the equator than in higher latitudes. Onward to the Cape of Good Hope, the temperature of the air was nearly 4° warmer than that of the ocean,

the former being 69°3, the latter 65°6. As regards the increase of the temperature of the water in a storm, we may add that, on the 26th of April, a hard gale was blowing, with a high sea; the temperature of the ocean was 72°5, and that of the air 70°0, giving a difference of 2°5. The mean reading of the barometer was 30°240 inches, and the range 1°180 inch. The specific gravity of the water was 1026°33, and did not appear to be influenced by the proximity to land. From the Cape of Good Hope to St. Helena the temperature of the air was higher than the water by 3°.

**HORTICULTURAL.**—Nov. 25th.—J. J. Blandy, Esq., V.P., in the chair. The following were elected Fellows:—Rear-Admiral J. R. Burton, R.H., Captain H. Berners, R.N.; E. Barchard, Esq., C. W. Dilke, Esq., J. R. Scott, Esq., J. Deacon, Esq., M. T. Hodding, Esq., M. Medlane, Esq., J. K. Hedger, Esq., M. G. Thoyts, Esq., G. Barker, Esq., T. Huntley, Esq., R. Allpay, Esq., J. G. Barclay, Esq., C. B. Phillimore, Esq., E. H. Reynard, Esq., R. Benyon, Esq., A. G. Sandeman, Esq., Prof. E. Solly, W. Charles, Esq., Rev. M. H. Buckland, Rev. J. J. Peach, Rev. T. S. Storrs, Miss C. Walpole, Miss F. Walpole, Miss C. Jervis, Miss C. Bertrand, Mrs. H. Crease, Mrs. W. Wyld, Mr. R. Parker, Mr. G. H. Bunney, Mr. J. Standish, Mr. S. Shilling, Mr. W. Davidson, Mr. G. Fleming, Mr. H. Phelps, Mr. T. Moore; and M. Jules de Liron d'Airolles of Nantes, as a Foreign Member. A crowded meeting of Fellows and their friends assembled on this occasion to inspect one of the most interesting house exhibitions which has ever been held under the auspices of the Society. The principal display consisted of fruit, and it was impossible not to admire the skill with which our English gardeners had contended against as bad a season for its production as was ever known. On this, however, as on all occasions of competition, all could not win. But it is not too much to say that all deserved much commendation. The collection from Mr. Tillyard, gardener to the Right Hon. the Speaker, was especially remarkable, not merely for its excellence, but for the variety of fruits which it included. Among them were Black Jamaica and Queen pine-apples handsomely grown, Black and Dutch Hamburg grapes, beautiful fruit of winter Neils, Urbaniste, Passe Colmar, Beurré Diel, Delices d'Hardenpont, and Ne Plus Meurtis pears; fine fruit of Rivers' double bearing raspberry, red currants, oranges, and American cranberries. To this collection Dr. Lindley's prize of 5*l.* was deservedly awarded. The next prize of 3*l.*, offered by C. W. Dilke, Esq., was won by Mr. Ingram, gardener to Her Majesty at Frogmore. Here were black Hamburg, West's St. Peter's and Muscat grapes, a very good Cayenne pine, a Queen, and another sort of pine-apple, something like an enville, from Bahia; Glou Moreau and Chaumontel pears; Court Pendu Plat, Blenheim pippin, and Cox's orange pippin apples, the last a handsome fruit, as yet not known. Of fruit of foreign growth, Mr. Lewis Solomon, of Covent-garden, had a magnificent collection. His Duchesse d'Angoulême, Beurré Diel, and Glou Moreau pears had acquired a size and brilliancy of colour seldom found in fruit of English growth. Among apples he had large and handsome specimens of the white calville, and we also remarked a punnet full of the beautiful little Lady apple, or Pomme d'Api of the French. Several exhibitions of roots of the new Chinese yam (*Dioscorea batatas*) were produced. Of these, one of the most important came from Mr. Sibbon, gardener to R. C. L. Bevan, Esq., of Trent-park, East Barnet. Three pyramidal pear-trees were exhibited by Mr. Rivers, of Sawbridgeworth. Although flowers were not specially invited, there were a few rare specimens. Foremost among these was that most beautiful of all greenhouse climbers, the Chilean *Lapageria rosea*, from Messrs. Veitch. This is a plant of which few flower well; but which in the Exeter nursery is every year

literally loaded with rich rosy blossoms. Mr. Glendinning, of the Chiswick Nursery, showed what was supposed to be a new Tussilago, from Japan; it had large dark green leaves handsomely spotted with yellow; it was stated to be hardy, and will therefore make a most splendid plant for rockwork and other out-door decoration. Chrysanthemums were exhibited from Mr. Doxat's garden at Putney-heath, and by M'Intosh of Hammersmith. Examples of the first cones seen in England of *Abies cephalonica* were produced by H. L. Long, Esq., of Hampton-lodge, Farnham. The tree which produced them is from twenty-five to thirty feet in height. From the garden of the Society came spikes of pampas grass, which had flowered magnificently in the garden this autumn; also bunches of black Hamburg and Braddick's black Hamburg grapes, small, but ripe and well coloured, from Ewing's glass-wall, and *Eugenia ugni* and *Psidium Cattleianum*, both bearing fruit. There were also specimens of *Cucurbita farinacea*, which the French say is an excellent variety for soups and other culinary purposes. In reference to the pampas grass, it was mentioned that, through the kindness of Mrs. John Wood, the Society had a good supply of its seeds for distribution, and that they would be given away to all Fellows who might apply for them.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—Nov. 26th.—Colonel W. H. Sykes, F.R.S., Chairman of Council, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected members:—Charles Anthony, William Anthony Gilman, and George Shaw Lefevre. The paper read was by Dr. J. Forbes Royle, F.R.S., on 'Indian Fibres,' being a sequel to 'Observations on Cordage, Textile and Paper-making Materials.' The author stated that he was induced, from the great importance of the subject in a mercantile point of view, to bring it again before the notice of the public. He pointed out the enormous variety of fibre-producing plants to be met with in vast quantities in different parts of India, and in tropical countries generally, some of which were fully equal in every respect to flax and hemp. He pointed out the different fibres applicable, under their various heads: 1. Bast and barks. 2. Plating and mat-making materials. 3. Cordage fibres. 4. Textile fibres. 5. Paper materials. Under a 6th head he called attention to the adaption of machinery for preparing fibres in India, and the methods to be adopted for obtaining fibres in large quantities from India. The paper was illustrated with numerous specimens of fibres, fabrics, cordage, and paper made from the materials mentioned, and a machine was exhibited by Mr. Rowledge, and worked in the room, for preparing these fibres for the market.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS.**—Nov. 25th.—I. K. Brunel, Esq., Vice-President, in the chair. On taking the chair, Mr. Brunel announced to the meeting the decease, on the 21st instant, of Mr. James Meadows Rendel, past President of the Institution, and proposed, as a mark of respect for the memory of the late distinguished member, to adjourn the meeting. This proposition was unanimously agreed to, several members availing themselves of the opportunity of expressing their respect and esteem for their late friend, and their sympathy with his family for the heavy loss they had sustained.

**NUMISMATIC.**—Nov. 20th.—W. S. W. Vaux, President, in the chair. The following gentlemen were elected Members:—Colonel Sir H. C. Rawlinson, K.C.B., W. H. Morley, Esq., Edwin Norris, Esq., E. S. Poole, Esq., George H. Virtue, Esq., and George Scharf, Esq., Jun. Mr. Berge read a paper by the Rev. T. F. Dymock, 'On the Half-Crowns of Charles I. with W. under the Horse,' showing that these coins were probably struck at Weymouth, and indicating others possibly of the same mint. Mr. Berge also read a letter from Mr. Evans, describing an unpublished penny of Offa, King of Mercia. Mr. Williams read a paper 'On Three Chinese Silver Medals.'

Mr. Pfister exhibited a gold coin (tremissis) of Astulfus, King of Italy (A.D. 751–755), struck at Lucca.

**CHEMICAL.**—November 17th.—Dr. Williamson, F.R.S., Vice-President, in the chair. Mr. E. O. Brown read a paper 'On a new Volumetric Method for the Determination of Copper.' The author availed himself of the reaction of iodide of potassium upon a salt of copper, whereby subiodide of copper and free iodine are produced. The amount of iodine liberated is then estimated by a standard solution of hyposulphite of soda. Dr. Guthrie read a paper 'On the Action of Light upon Chloride of Silver.'

**INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.**—Nov. 24th.—Peter Hardy, Esq., V.-P., in the chair. W. B. Hodge, Esq., read a paper, 'On the Rate of Interest for the Use of Money in Ancient and Modern Times' Part I.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

**Monday.**—Royal, 4 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
Entomological, 8 p.m.  
Royal Institution, 2 p.m.—(General Monthly Meeting.)  
British Architects, 8 p.m.  
Chemical, 8 p.m.  
Juridical, 7½ p.m.  
**Tuesday.**—Linnæan, 8 p.m.  
Pathological, 8 p.m.  
Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Mr. T. T. Jopling on Recent Improvements in Water Meters.)  
**Wednesday.**—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Professor Partridge on Anatomy.)  
Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Mr. Christopher Binks on Some New Methods of Dealing with Linseed Oil and other Oils for Improving their Drying Properties in their Application to Paints and Varnishes.)  
Geological, 8 p.m.—(Notices of the Eruption of Mount Loa, in Hawaii; by Mr. F. A. Weld (from Sir C. Lyell, F.R.S.), and by Messrs. Miller and Coan, from the Foreign Office. Notice of the Earthquake at Rhodes, by Mr. Consul Campbell, from the Foreign Office. On the Fresh-water Formations of the Grecian Archipelago, by Capt. Spratt, R.N., F.G.S.)  
Pharmaceutical, 7½ p.m.  
**Thursday.**—Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
Photographic, 8 p.m.  
**Friday.**—Archæological Institute, 4 p.m.—(Dr. McPherson on Ancient Ornaments and Reliquies obtained from the Caves at Kertch.)  
Architectural Association, 8 p.m.—(Sketch—Font with Cover.)  
**Saturday.**—Asiatic, 2 p.m.  
Medical, 8 p.m.

#### VARIETIES.

**Life Insurance and Opium-eating.**—Sixteen and seventeen years ago, the offices all looked with horror upon opium-eaters. Thus far, all men must have disapproved the principles of their policy. Habitual brandy-drinkers met with no repulse. And yet alcohol leads into daily dangers—for instance, that of *delirium tremens*. But no man ever heard of opium leading into *delirium tremens*. In the one case, there are well-ascertained and notorious dangers besetting the path; but, in the other, supposing any corresponding dangers to exist, they have yet to be discovered. However, the offices would not look at us who came forward avowing ourselves to be opium-eaters. Myself in particular they regarded, I believe, as the abomination of desolation. And fourteen offices in succession, within a few months, repulsed me as a candidate for insurance on that solitary ground of having owned myself to be an opium-eater. The insurance was of very little consequence to myself, though involving some interest to others. And I contented myself with saying, 'Ten years hence, gentlemen, you will have come to understand your own interests better.'—*The English Opium-eater*, 1846.

**Russian Archæological Discovery.**—The labour of removing a cairn 250 feet in height, carried on for nearly five years, near Alexandropol, in Ekatarinoslaw, has just been completed, with the discovery of numerous articles of gold, silver, bronze, and clay, as also of iron shafts and rods, nails, skeletons of horses, and ornaments of gold, the whole in excellent preservation. In comparing the well-known passage in Herodotus, respecting the burial-place of the Scythian kings, with the present discovery, it is clear that this is one of the catacombs mentioned by him, and sanguine hopes are entertained of further discoveries.—*Builder*.

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